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MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

FOR

MADURA DISTRICT



MADRAS

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1930

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I.—Area, Population, etc., in 1921.

Locality.	Area in square miles.	Number of			Population 1921.			Population (both sexes).		Percentage of variation (of population).		Density of population per square mile, 1921.
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.	1911.	1901.	1901-11.	1911-21.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
DINDIGUL DIVISION.												
Dindigul ...	993	1	152	71,553	403,700	199,119	204,581	379,186	338,789	+ 12.5	+ 6.5	452
Kodaikanal ...	413	1	15	5,387	28,186	11,313	11,323	21,561	19,677	+ 11.6	+ 5.4	57
Nilakottai ...	411	1	111	35,597	204,866	100,293	104,373	199,262	178,265	+ 11.8	+ 2.7	488
Palni ...	599	1	115	43,316	224,453	108,778	115,675	220,149	214,972	+ 2.4	+ 2.0	375
MADURA DIVISION.												
Madura Town *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MELUR DIVISION.												
Madura ...	297	2	207	46,406	275,948	136,951	138,997	263,780	223,620	+ 18.0	+ 4.6	1,034
Melur ..	484	2	99	37,892	172,378	83,512	88,866	171,511	154,381	+ 11.1	+ 0.5	356
USILAMPATTI DIVISION.												
Periyakulam ...	1,107	5	86	66,804	383,074	189,103	193,971	365,160	320,008	+ 14.1	+ 4.9	343
Tirumangalam ...	733	1	272	59,743	319,727	157,899	161,828	332,819	285,396	+ 17.9	+ 5.6	436
District total ...	4,907	14	1,057	369,698	2,007,082	987,468	1,019,614	1,923,828	1,713,188	+ 12.9	+ 4.3	409

* Statistics are included in Madura Taluk.

NOTE.—The territorial limits of the District underwent revision in 1910.

II.—Variation in Population since 1891.

Towns.	Population.			Percentage of variation of population.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891— 1901.	1901— 1911.	1911— 1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
The whole district ...	2,007,082	1,932,832	1,713,188	11·1	12·8	4·3
DINDIGUL TALUK.						
Dindigul * ...	30,922	25,052	25,182	24·6	—0·5	28·41
KODAIKANAL TALUK.						
Kodaikanal * ...	4,283	2,906	1,912	9·7	52·0	47·38
MADURA TALUK.						
Madura * ...	138,894	134,130	105,984	26·2	28·5	3·55
Tiruppurankunram ...	5,254	4,778	4,528	—7·7	5·5	9·9
MELUR TALUK.						
Melur ...	4,774	9,972	10,100	17·8	—1·3	—52·12
Nattam ...	9,624	7,111	7,796	8·9	—8·8	35·83
NILAKKOTTAI TALUK.						
Sholavandan ...	9,500	12,419	13,556	34·1	—8·4	—23·50
PALNI TALUK.						
Palni * ...	17,501	13,211	17,168	1·3	—23·0	32·47
PERIYAKULAM TALUK.						
Bodinayakanur*	20,341	20,183	22,209	26·4	—9·1	0·78
Chinnamanur ...	11,812	11,865	10,270	38·37	10·66	3·93
Kambam ...	16,481	15,444	12,737	51·14	21·25	6·71
Periyakulam *	16,478	18,715	17,860	9·8	4·2	—11·95
Uttamapalayam	9,357	8,702	10,009	22·3	—13·1	7·52
TIRUMANGALAM TALUK.						
Tirumangalam.	10,175	9,810	8,894	16·8	10·1	3·72

* Represents a Municipal Town.

III.—Roads.

(1)	Mileage of roads maintained.		
	Total. (2)	Metalled. (3)	Unmetalled. (4)
1911-12 (a)	922	844	78
1925-26.			
Maintained by—			
The District Board. { Trunk roads ...	77	77	...
{ Other roads ...	741 $\frac{1}{2}$	887	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Taluk Boards. { Trunk roads ...	...	
{ Other roads ...	218 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Bodinayakanur Municipality. { Trunk roads ...	...	...	...
{ Other roads ...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dindigul Municipality. { Trunk roads ...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
{ Other roads ...	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kodaikānal Municipality. { Trunk roads ...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
{ Other roads ...	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Madura Municipality. { Trunk roads ...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
{ Other roads ...	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Palni Municipality. { Trunk roads ...	...	...	...
{ Other roads ...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Periyakulam Municipality. { Trunk roads ...	...	...	...
{ Other roads ...	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	16 $\frac{1}{2}$

(a) The territorial limits of the District underwent revision in 1910.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows.

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	DINDIGUL DIVISION. <i>Dindigul Taluk.</i>			
1	Palakkanuthu ...	L.F.D.	Dindigul, 15 miles.	Terraced roof, two halls, two side rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen and stable attached, two bath tubs, motor shed newly built. Fully furnished, water can be had from a well in the compound.
2	Shempatti ...	Do.	Kodaikāral Road, 9 miles.	One hall, two side rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen and stable attached, one bath tub, one motor shed. Furnished, water can be had from a well in the compound.
3	Eriyodu ...	Do.	Vadamadura, 6 miles.	Do. do.
4	Kanavoyyatti ...	F.D.	Dindigul, 14 miles.	Tiled roof, living rooms two, dining room one, bath rooms two, kitchens two, stables two, one bath tub, no motor shed or garage. Furnished; has a draw well.
5	Ayyalur ...	Do.	Ayyalur, 1 furlong.	Tiled roof, living rooms two, bath rooms two, kitchens two, stables two, one bath tub, no motor shed or garage. Furnished, has a draw well.
6	Senkurichi ..	Do.	Vadamadura, 7 miles.	Tiled roof, living room one, bath room one, kitchen one, stables two, one bath tub, no motor shed or garage. Furnished; has a draw well.
7	R. Kombai ..	Do.	Vadamadura, 15 miles.	Do. do.
8	Dindigul Town ...	Municipality	Dindigul, 1 furlong.	Fully equipped to suit the western fashion.
9	Vedasandur ...	L.F.D.	Dindigul, 13 miles.	Terraced. A hall with a bath room, a verandah in front, out-houses, kitchen, stable, and a motor shed. Furnished.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows--*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	DINDIGUL DIVISION — <i>cont.</i> <i>Kodaikanal Taluk.</i>			
10	Kodaikanal ..	L.F.D.	Kodaikanal Road, 43 miles.	Two halls, side rooms two in front and rear and two bath rooms, verandah and also a kitchen, motor garage available, two zinc tubs available. Furnished. There is a Municipal tap in the compound.
11	Bryant Park Lodge at Kodaikanal.	F.D.	Kodaikanal Road, 52 miles.	Corrugated iron roof, living rooms two, dining room one, bath rooms two, bath tub one, kitchen one, store room one, no stables, motorshed or garage. Furnished. Has a pipe.
12	Marianshola ...	Do	Kodaikanal Road, 63 miles.	Corrugated iron roof, living rooms two, bath rooms two, kitchen one, stable one, bath tubs two, no motor shed or garage. Furnished. Water available from small springs.
13	Machur	Do.	Kodaikanal Road, 38 miles.	Tiled roof, living room one, bath room one, kitchen one, stable one, bath tub one, no motor shed or garage. Furnished. Water can be had from springs close by.
14	Kukkal	Do.	Kodaikanal Road, 62 miles.	Corrugated iron sheet roof, living rooms two, bath rooms two, kitchen one, godown one, stable one, bath tub one, no motor shed or garage. Furnished. water can be had from a spring close by.
15	Kavunji	Do.	Kodaikanal Road, 65 miles.	Corrugated iron sheet roof, living rooms two, bath rooms two, kitchen one, godown one, stable one, bath tubs two, no motor shed or garage. Furnished. Water from springs close by.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number, (1)	Taluk and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	DINDIGUL DIVISION — <i>cont.</i> Kodaikanal Taluk — <i>cont.</i>			
16	Vandaravu ..	F.D.	Kodaikanal Road, 73 miles.	Corrugated iron sheet roof with a verandah, living rooms two, bath rooms two, kitchen one, godown one, stable one, bath tubs two, no motor shed or garage. Fully furnished. Water can be had from a spring close by.
17	Pambarai	Do.	Kodaikanal Road, 54 miles.	Corrugated iron sheet roof, living rooms two, bath rooms two, kitchen room one, stable one, bath tubs two, no motor shed or garage. Fully furnished. Water available from springs.
18	Thandikudi ...	Do.	Kodaikanal Road, 86 miles.	Calient tiled roof, living rooms two, dining room one, bath rooms two, kitchen one, godown one, stable one, bath tub one, no motor shed or garage.
19	Pachalur	Do.	Dindigul, 35 miles.	Corrugated iron roof with ceiling of planks inside, living room one, bath room one, kitchen one, godown one, bath tub one, no motor shed or garage. Furnished; there is a draw well about half a furlong off.
20	Pnlattur	Do.	Kodaikanal Road, 24 miles.	Corrugated iron roof with a ceiling of planks inside, living rooms two, bath rooms two, kitchen one, godown, stable one, no bath tub, no motor shed or garage. Furnished. Water can be had from a spring $\frac{1}{2}$ mile off.

IV --List of Travellers' Bungalows--*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	DINDIGUL DIVISION — <i>cont.</i>			
	Kodaikanal Taluk — cont.			
21	Ganguvarodai ...	F.D.	Kodaikanal Road, 60 miles	Zinc sheet roofing, living room one, bath room one, bath tub one, no stable or motor shed or garage. Furnished; there is a big stream close by.
	Nilakkottai Taluk.			
22	Perani	P.W.D.	Kodaikanal road, 9 miles. Sholavandan, 9 miles.	Partly tiled roof and partly terraced, dining room one, bath rooms three, kitchen one with godowns, bath tubs two, motor shed one.
23	Andipatti	Do.	Sholavandan, 3 miles.	Tiled roof, large room one, dressing rooms two, bath rooms two, kitchen one with godowns and stables, bath tubs two, motor shed one.
24	Mettupatti... ..	Do.	Madura Junction, 11 miles.	Tiled roof, living rooms two, bath rooms two, kitchen one with godowns and stables, bath tubs two, motor shed one.
25	Ammayanayakkannur.	L.F.D.	Kodaikanal Road station, 3/4 furlong.	One bungalow with two rooms, bath rooms three, and another bungalow with two rooms and two bath rooms, all in one compound, kitchen and stables attached, one motor shed, six bath tubs. The bungalow is furnished and meals can at any time be arranged with the butler who lives in the bungalow compound. Fully furnished. There is a good drinking water well in the compound.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	DINDIGUL DIVISION — <i>cont.</i>			
	<i>Nilakkottai Taluk— cont.</i>			
26	Rajadani ...	F.D.	Kodaikānal, 18 miles.	Tiled roof with front and side verandahs, main room one, bath rooms two, kitchen one, godown one, stables two, bath tub one, no motor shed or garage. Furnished; water to be had from a well about a furlong off.
27	Palamedu ...	Do.	Madura, 15 miles.	Tiled roof with front verandah, living room one, dining room one, office room one, bath rooms two, kitchen one, stables two, bath tub one, no motor shed or garage. Furnished; water to be had from a well in the compound.
28	Sholavandan ...	L.F.D.	Sholavandan, 1 mile.	Hall one, side rooms two, bath rooms two, partly furnished and kitchen and stables attached, bath tub one. There is a stable which can be used as a motor shed. The stable is roofed with corrugated iron sheets. There is a caste kitchen.
29	Batlagundu ...	Do.	12 miles from Kodai- kanal Road.	Hall one, side rooms two which are used as bath rooms, partly furnished, kitchen and stables attached. A small motor garage and one bath tub available.
	<i>Palni Taluk.</i>			
30	Palni ...	L.F.O.	Dindigul, 36 miles.	Terraced and tiled roof, one hall, side rooms two, kitchen, motor shed and stables attached, two bath tubs. Furnished; there is a fresh water well in the compound.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearst railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	DINDIGUL DIVISION — <i>cont.</i> <i>Palni Taluk</i> — <i>cont.</i>			
31	Virupakshi ...	F.D.	Dindigul, 22 miles.	Tiled roof, living room one, dining room one, bath room one, kitchen one, godown one, stables two, bath tub one, no motor shed or garage. Furnished, fresh water to be had from a well one furlong off.
	MELUR DIVISION. <i>Madura Taluk.</i>			
32	Kallandri ...	L.F.D.	Madura Junction, 10 miles.	Two halls, two bath rooms, two kitchens and one stable, water can be had from wells in the dry seasons.
33	Chittampatti ...	P.W.D.	Madura Junction, 9 miles.	Tiled roof, living rooms two, central hall one, bath rooms two, kitchen one, godowns and stables, two bath tubs, stables can be used as motor shed.
34	Idaiyapatti ..	Do.	Madura Junction, 11 miles.	Tiled roof, living rooms two, bath rooms two with kitchen, godowns and stables, two bath tubs, stables used as motor sheds.
35	Madura Town ...	Municipality.	Madura Junction, 2 furlongs.	Accommodates six families, terraced, furnished and equipped.
36	Munnur ..	F.D.	Madura Junction, 11 miles.	Tiled roof, living rooms two, dining room one, bath rooms two, kitchen one, stable one, no bath tub, no motor shed or garage. The stable can be used as motor shed. Has a platform for pitching tents. Furnished; water to be had from a well in the compound.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	MELUR DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Melur Taluk.</i>			
37	Melur	P.W.D.	Madura Junction, 18 miles.	Arched roof, living rooms two, bath rooms two, kitchen, godowns and stables, two bath tubs, one motor shed.
38	Pulipatti	Do.	Madura Junction, 21 miles.	Tiled roof, living room one, bath rooms two, dressing rooms two, kitchen, godowns and stables, one motor shed, two bath tubs.
39	Kottampatti	L.F.D.	Manapparai, 18 miles.	Tiled, large room one, bath room one furnished with two bath tubs, kitchen one, separate caste kitchen one, motor shed, stable.
40	Nattam	Do.	Madura, 23 miles and Dindigul, 22 miles.	Large rooms two, bath rooms two furnished with three zinc bath tubs, kitchens two, motor shed and stables are available. Furnished.
41	Pudur (Vemburli)... ..	F.D.	Madura, 13 miles.	Tiled roof, living rooms two, dining room one, bath rooms two, kitchen one, stables two, godown one, two bath tubs, no motor shed or garage. The stables can be used as motor shed. Furnished. Water available from a distance of two furlongs.
42	Arukkampatti	Do.	Madura, 24 miles.	Tiled roof, living room one, bath rooms two, kitchen one, stables two, one bath tub, no motor shed or garage. Furnished. There is a well in the compound.
43	Sendurai	Do.	Ayyalur, 11 miles.	Tiled roof, living room one, bath room one, kitchen one, stables two, bath tub one, no motor shed or garage. Furnished. Water can be had from some distance.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	MELUR DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Melur Taluk— cont.</i>			
44	Pillaiyarnattam ...	F.D.	Ayyalur, 11 miles.	Tiled roof, living rooms two, bath rooms two, kitchen one, stables two, dining hall one, bath tub one, no motor shed or garage. Furnished. Water can be had from two furlongs off.
	USILAMPATTI DIVISION. <i>Piriyakulam Taluk.</i>			
45	Krishnama Nayak's Tope.	L.F.D.	Kodaikanal Road, 32 miles.	One hall, bed rooms two, bath rooms two, bath tubs two, no motor garage.
46	Periyar	P.W.D.	Kodaikanal Road, 84 miles.	Corrugated iron roof, living rooms two, dining room one, bath rooms two, kitchen one, godown one, galvanized iron tub one, no motor shed.
47	Thekkadi I ...	Do.	Kodaikanal Road, 77 miles.	Corrugated iron roof, living rooms two, bath rooms two, kitchen one, godowns and stables, galvanized iron bath tubs two, one motor shed.
48	Thekkadi II (another small bungalow).	Do.	Do.	Corrugated iron roof, dining room one, bath room one, galvanized iron tubs two, no motor shed.
49	Gudalur	Do.	Kodaikanal Road, 70 miles.	Tiled roof, living rooms two, bath rooms two, kitchen, godown and stables, bath tub one, car can be housed in front verandah with hood down.
50	Uttamapalaiyam ...	Do.	Kodaikanal Road, 56 miles.	Tiled roof, hall one, living rooms two, bath rooms two, kitchen, godowns and stables, two bath tubs, stables can be used as motor sheds.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	USILAMPATTI DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Periyakulam Taluk</i> — <i>cont.</i>			
51	Virapandi	P.W.D.	Kodaikanal Road, 41 miles.	Tiled roof, living room one, bath rooms two with godowns, kitchen and stable, two bath tubs, stables can be used as motor sheds.
52	Devadanapatti ...	F.D.	Kodaikanal Road, 19 miles.	Calicut tiled roof, living room one, bath room one, kitchen one, bath tub one, no motor shed or garage.
53	Vannathiparai ...	Do.	Kodaikanal Road, 75 miles.	Tiled roof, living room one, dining room one, bath rooms two, kitchen one, stables two, one bath tub, no motor shed or garage. Furnished. Water can be had from a stream near by.
[54	Cumbum	Do.	Kodaikanal Road, 62 miles.	Converted as Forest Range Office, Cumbum.
55	Kombai	Do.	Kodaikanal Road, 59 miles.	Handed over to Public Works Department in 1919.
56	Theni	Do.	Kodaikanal Road, 37 miles.	Tiled roof with verandah and tiled porch in front of the building for office and with a platform for pitching tents, living room one, store room one, kitchen one, stables three, bath tub one, no motor shed or garage. Furnished. Water can be had from a well in the compound.
57	Periyakulam ...	Do.	Kodaikanal Road, 28 miles.	Terraced roofing with verandah in front, two living rooms, one dining room, two bath rooms, kitchen and stables, no bath tubs. Furnished. There is a well in the compound. Pipe water available close by.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	USILAMPATTI DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Periyakulam Taluk</i> — <i>cont.</i>			
58	Pachakamachi or Chinna Surli.	F.D.	Kodaikanal Road, 7½ miles	Zinc roofing, living rooms two, bath rooms two, godowns three, one bath tub, no motor shed or garage. Furnished; water can be had from a stream near by.
59	Rajagopalampatti.	Do.	Madura, 34 miles.	Tiled roof with front and side verandahs, main room one, bath rooms two, godowns two, stables two, one bath tub, no motor shed or garage. Furnish- ed. There is a well in the compound.
	<i>Tirumangalam</i> <i>Taluk.</i>			
60	Tirumangalam ...	L. F. D.	Tirumanga- lam, 2 furlongs.	Terraced, large rooms two, bath rooms two, kitchens two and stables, two bath tubs, motor garage avail- able. Furnished. Has a well in the compound.
61	Kallupatti ...	Do.	Tirumanga- lam, 12 miles.	Rooms two, bath room one, partly furnished, one bath tub available, motor garage available.
62	Checkanurani (Chekkanattu).	Do.	Madura, 10 miles.	Hall one, side rooms two which are used as bath rooms, partly furnished, kitchen and stables attached. A small motor garage and one bath tub available.
63	Usilampatti ...	Do.	Tirumanga- lam, 19 miles.	Hall one, side rooms two which are used as bath rooms, two kitchens and stables attached. A small motor garage and one bath tub available. Furnished. There is a well.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	USILAMPATTI DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Tirumangalam Taluk— <i>cont.</i>			
64	Sedaputti	L.F.D.	Tirumangalam, 12 miles by cart and 23 miles by road.	Terraced, hall one, bath room one, one bath tub available, no motor garage, one kitchen.
65	Peraiyur	Do.	Tirumangalam, 17 miles.	Hall one, bath room one, two kitchens, one bath tub available, a small motor garage available. The walls of the building are a little cracked.
66	Kallutur	F.D.	Sholavandan, 10 miles.	Tiled roof with front and side verandahs, main room one, bath rooms two, kitchen one, godown one, stables two, bath tub one, no motor shed or garage. Furnished. There is a well in the compound.

The charges payable per diem for occupation of the bungalows mentioned in Table No. IV are given below :—

Bungalows under L.F. Department—Fees charged for each day or portion of a day of 24 hours.

	Travellers' bungalows.			Inspection sheds.			Kodaikanal inspection shed		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
For a single person ...	1	0	0	0	8	0	1	8	0
For married couple including children under 12 years...	1	8	0	0	12	0	2	0	0
For use of stables or garage.	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0

Travellers pitching tents in or otherwise using the compound of the bungalow or verandah should pay half the ordinary fees.

2. *Bungalows under the Public Works Department.*—For a single day of 24 hours, for a single person, 8 annas; for a married couple, 12 annas. A day's fee will be charged for an occupation of 24 hours or less; half a day's fee for a halt exceeding three hours and less than 12 hours in a day; for a halt of 3 hours or less, a fee of 4 annas; for the occupation of stable, 4 annas. When the bungalow is also occupied there is no extra charge for the stable. The division of bungalows into classes A and B will be made by the Collector in consultation with the Conservator with reference to the extent and quality of the accommodation which they afford and of the furniture and other conveniences provided.

3. *Bungalows under the Forest Department.*—For an occupation of one day for—

	RS.	A.	P.
(a) A class bungalow—For a single person ...	1	0	0
For a married couple...	1	8	0
(b) B class bungalow—For a single person ...	0	8	0
For a married couple...	0	12	0

A day's fee for an occupation of over 12 hours and less than 24 hours, half a day's fee for an occupation of over 3 hours and less than 12 hours and a charge of 4 annas for an occupation of 3 hours or less. For stables, coach houses, motor shed or such out-houses only 4 annas.

For full fees the occupier can pitch tents without extra charge. For pitching tents alone, half the fee.

4. *Dindigul Town bungalow under the Dindigul Municipality.*—(a) Every person halting in the bungalow is to pay a

fee of one rupee for the first day and the same for each succeeding day.

(b) In the event of a gentleman and his wife or a lady and gentleman or two gentlemen or two ladies occupying the same room, a fee of a rupee and a half is to be paid for the first day and the same for each succeeding day.

(c) For a halt of 4 hours and less, half the above rates will be charged.

(d) A day is to be reckoned as 24 hours from the time of arrival.

5. *Madura Town bungalow under the Madura Municipality.*— For a single person for 24 hours or less, Re. 1-8-0 and for a married couple Rs. 3. No charge for boys and girls under 12 years' of age, nor for the use of the stables for one vehicle or cart or for its animal or animals. Full fees for boys and girls above that age and half the fee for any ordinary vehicle or cart and for its animal or animals. Any traveller occupying the compound with tents for residential purposes should pay half the fees due to the bungalow *per diem*. If with vehicles or carts and the animals employed in their draught with additional tents, baggage of tents, etc., a fee of 8 annas per day for each vehicle or cart and the animal or animals for each additional tent, for baggage of tents, etc.

V.—Religions in 1921.

Taluka.	Hindus.			Musalmans.			Christians.			Others.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
DINDIGUL DIVISION.												
Dindigul	355,581	174,175	181,406	17,794	9,424	8,370	30,325	15,520	14,805	.. 1	..	.. 1
Kodaikaval	20,065	10,167	9,898	350	243	107	2,720	1,403	1,317	..	..	..
Nilakottai	194,035	95,033	99,002	3,720	1,854	1,866	6,911	3,406	3,505	..	..	..
Palni	202,964	102,953	100,011	11,338	5,267	6,071	1,141	558	593	..	..	..
MADURA DIVISION.												
* Madura Town.												
MELUR DIVISION.												
Madura	250,494	124,002	126,492	15,335	7,815	7,520	30,118	5,133	4,985	1	1	..
Melur	160,307	77,579	82,728	10,819	5,340	5,479	1,252	593	659	..	..	..
USILAMPATTI DIVISION.												
Periyakolam	357,394	176,388	181,026	15,174	7,512	7,662	10,506	5,223	5,283	..	..	..
Tirumangalam ...	313,017	154,553	158,464	4,392	2,153	2,239	2,318	1,193	1,125	..	..	..
District total ...	1,862,857	914,830	948,027	78,922	39,608	39,314	65,301	33,029	32,272	2	1	1

* Figures included in Madura Taluk.

VI.—Vital Statistics.

Serial number.	Names of taluks and towns.	Ratio per 1,000 of population of										
		Births.										
		1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
DINDIGUL DIVISION.												
1	Dindigul	30.4	30.9	27.8	24.9	26.5	26.6	28.0	29.0	36.5	28.8	
2	Kodaikanal	83.4	81.8	32.6	30.5	27.6	35.0	36.3	37.9	39.8	40.8	
3	Nilakkottai	28.5	32.9	28.9	25.3	27.5	27.0	28.8	38.5	34.2	35.5	
4	Palni	30.2	31.4	27.2	26.8	26.4	27.0	27.0	31.2	32.8	31.7	
MELUR DIVISION.												
5	Madurai	25.0	26.6	23.0	21.9	27.9	23.4	25.6	28.0	26.6	30.6	
6	Melur	21.7	20.8	19.2	17.7	18.9	19.6	20.8	26.6	23.3	2.7	
USILAMPATTI DIVISION.												
7	Periyakulam	27.7	28.4	27.8	24.2	24.9	23.4	23.3	27.8	38.5	35.6	
8	Tirumangalam	26.6	28.6	27.3	23.4	21.9	23.9	28.6	35.0	35.5	34.8	

VI.—Vital Statistics—cont.

Serial number.	Names of taluks and towns.	Ratio per 1,000 of population of										
		Deaths.										
		1916 (13)	1917 (14)	1918 (15)	1919 (16)	1920 (17)	1921 (18)	1922 (19)	1923 (20)	1924 (21)	1925 (22)	
DINDIGUL DIVISION.												
1	Dindigul	167	20.0	39.7	19.7	18.2	16.9	19.1	17.7	19.4	25.1	
2	Kodaikanal	30.8	22.1	43.9	31.9	36.8	30.1	31.1	29.5	33.0	34.9	
3	Nilakkottai	17.2	23.2	36.5	22.9	27.1	20.1	18.0	21.4	22.1	27.8	
4	Palni	19.4	32.6	41.1	21.4	25.0	20.7	22.9	20.3	19.9	24.1	
MELUR DIVISION.												
5	Madurai	17.2	24.2	34.6	24.6	24.6	22.0	21.3	20.6	23.6	28.5	
6	Melur	14.8	19.5	28.5	19.1	17.0	17.4	17.2	16.5	23.1	22.3	
USILAMPATTI DIVISION.												
7	Periyakulam	17.7	15.9	41.0	17.4	32.3	14.7	13.1	27.8	21.6	23.2	
8	Tirumangalam	16.1	18.7	32.7	19.3	16.3	16.2	17.5	20.6	21.7	23.9	

VI.--Vital Statistics--cont.

Serial number.	Names of taluks and towns.	Ratio per 1,000 of population of									
		Births.									
(1)	(2)	1916 (3)	1917 (4)	1918 (5)	1919 (6)	1920 (7)	1921 (8)	1922 (9)	1923 (10)	1924 (11)	1925 (12)
MUNICIPAL TOWNS.											
9	Madura ...	43.1	39.6	38.4	38.4	41.3	37.4	41.4	42.6	42.5	40.75
10	Dindigul ...	58.3	58.0	53.2	47.02	45.8	39.3	39.9	38.5	43.1	40.68
11	Bodinayakanur ...	26.6	37.7	36.2	27.1	27.5	19.3	32.7	47.7	47.8	49.2
12	Palni ...	48.2	55.2	49.7	44.1	42.8	35.4	32.1	42.1	37.2	38.39
13	Periyakulam ...	48.1	51.1	50.8	43.6	51.1	47.0	53.5	53.6	51.2	51.58
14	Kodaikanal ...	47.5	54.7	53.0	48.1	47.5	31.5	42.5	39.7	50.7	46.4
OTHER TOWN CIRCLES.											
15	Sholavandan ...	30.0	37.7	31.3	26.8	26.0	26.0	28.2	34.7	33.5	44.1
16	Melur ...	26.5	28.4	29.2	25.9	8.2	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tirumangalam...	25.8	28.2	23.1	25.2	8.8	18.4	20.6	38.9	36.8	43.83
18	Nattam ..	23.3	19.8	18.3	37.5	23.1	24.6	27.6	38.9	30.9	32.2
19	Cumbum ...	...	...	...	...	...	7.1	15.6	21.8	40.5	37.1
20	Chinnamanur ...	...	...	...	...	...	19.2	11.5	28.7	45.2	39.53
21	Tiruparankunram	...	...	...	...	...	21.9	12.6	18.5	19.2	29.5
22	Uttamapalayam	20.1	27.2	28.3	30.06	16.8	18.5	25.5	45.8	48.0	44.45
Total average		32.6	35.2	32.9	29.39	28.4	26.2	29.9	35.2	37.8	38.2

VL—Vital Statistics—cont.

Serial number.	Names of taluks and towns.	Ratio per 1,000 of population of										
		Deaths.										
		1916 (13)	1917 (14)	1918 (15)	1919 (16)	1920 (17)	1921 (18)	1922 (19)	1923 (20)	1924 (21)	1925 (22)	
MUNICIPAL TOWNS.												
9	Madura ...	26.8	38.5	35.7	47.8	37.0	35.3	36.1	31.9	35.0	36.39	36.39
10	Dindigul ...	34.1	40.6	67.1	51.2	42.5	27.3	29.8	28.3	28.4	30.08	30.08
11	Bodinayakanur ...	16.6	21.3	53.5	13.3	40.4	11.5	19.3	36.2	33.5	40.0	40.0
12	Palni ...	41.7	60.7	53.1	64.2	33.7	20.9	45.2	27.0	39.9	31.99	31.99
13	Periyakulam ...	31.6	29.5	49.9	39.2	35.0	46.8	70.6	37.1	59.3	40.17	40.17
14	Kodaikanal ...	21.0	22.7	35.4	33.3	38.2	15.2	19.1	20.1	19.6	19.3	19.3
OTHER TOWN CIRCLES.												
15	Sholavandan ...	19.7	39.5	48.3	25.2	41.6	53.2	26.5	26.9	52.1	36.42	36.42
16	Melur ...	18.2	34.1	30.5	23.3	6.1	..	..	..	28.5	..	..
17	Tirumangalam...	18.4	26.3	29.8	32.6	12.6	18.9	22.5	25.9	26.9	30.36	30.36
18	Nattam ...	12.5	22.4	16.5	25.0	20.4	17.5	21.3	18.2	24.3	29.0	29.0
19	Cumbum ...	...	...	...	...	...	4.1	9.2	31.6	24.3	31.07	31.07
20	Chinnamanur ...	...	...	...	...	...	16.5	8.9	48.8	26.4	31.07	31.07
21	Tiruparankunram	...	...	...	...	...	30.6	14.5	17.1	12.4	20.36	20.36
22	Uttamapalayam	13.2	15.3	33.1	25.3	24.1	15.6	18.7	26.2	26.4	37.4	37.4
Total average		21.2	22.3	39.4	29.2	25.1	22.4	23.9	25.9	22.8	29.2	29.2

VII.—Causes of Death.

Names of taluks and towns.	Average of the statistics for the five years ending 1925.						
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from						
	Cholera.	Smallpox	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	Total death rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
DINDIGUL DIVISION.							
Dindigul	1.57	0.24	0.03	3.14	1.22	23.6	29.8
Kodaikanal	2.49	0.26	0.26	3.44	3.34	28.11	37.9
Nilakottai	1.08	0.39	0.71	2.59	1.74	25.29	31.3
Palni	1.89	0.28	0.80	1.38	1.08	24.47	29.9
MELUR DIVISION.							
Madura	1.42	0.53	0.65	2.55	1.18	20.61	26.84
Melur	1.05	0.38	0.31	1.98	0.58	19.65	23.4
USILAMPATTI DIVISION.							
Periyakulam	1.90	0.13	3.03	3.62	1.39	19.63	29.7
Tirumangalam	0.81	0.29	0.09	6.38	1.54	22.55	31.58
MUNICIPAL TOWNS.							
Madura	1.36	1.6	1.28	4.18	3.68	22.84	34.93
Dindigul	0.68	0.08	0.03	2.49	5.93	18.55	27.77
Bodinayakanur	4.15	0.81	3.0	4.98	2.63	12.66	28.31
Palni	5.14	0.54	3.6	1.1	3.48	19.08	32.98
Periyakulam	0.43	0.64	11.08	8.23	7.14	23.2	50.79
Kodaikanal ... ..	...	0.04	0.46	3.48	1.34	13.34	18.66
OTHER TOWN CIRCLES.							
Sholavandan	0.75	1.16	11.3	2.98	1.84	20.8	39.02
Tirumangalam	1.84	0.26	0.46	7.08	5.32	10.26	25.23
Nattam	1.48	0.28	...	4.5	1.48	13.56	21.2
Combum	3.78	0.2	3.86	1.58	0.38	9.84	19.64
Uttamapalayam	3.86	0.14	0.22	2.86	3.06	15.14	25.04
Tiruparankunram	0.15	0.22	0.22	0.72	0.41	17.26	18.99
Chinnamanur	3.14	0.21	6.85	1.66	1.05	13.46	26.32
Total	1.85	0.37	2.25	3.34	2.37	18.6	28.8

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1921.

Caste, tribe or race.	Strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I.—HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES.			
(a) Tamil.			
Agamudaiyan	31,210	31,199	62,409
Ambalakaran	2,339	1,848	4,187
Ambattan	10,721	9,149	19,870
Andi	2,306	2,352	4,658
Ariya	320	275	595
Brahman	16,305	15,690	31,995
Chetti	20,912	21,635	42,547
Idayan	26,712	27,482	54,194
Iluvan	2,642	2,357	4,999
Kaikolan	6,909	6,858	13,767
Kallan	94,205	92,527	186,732
Kammalan	42,773	45,509	88,282
Kunnavan	2,034	2,177	4,211
Kuravan	4,680	5,583	10,263
Kusavan	11,226	11,247	22,473
Malaiman	1,730	1,528	3,258
Maravan	26,756	28,935	55,691
Nadar	20,642	23,972	44,654
Pallan	70,115	69,309	139,424
Palli	12,675	13,110	25,785
Panduram	1,911	1,961	3,872
Paraiyan	55,080	55,710	105,790
Valaiyan	43,093	45,510	88,603
Vaniyan	5,043	6,667	11,710
Vannan	15,627	15,725	31,352
Vellala	115,168	121,858	237,046
(b) Telugu.			
Baliya	20,135	21,742	41,877
Brahmin	4,545	3,332	7,877
Chakkiliyan	40,023	43,382	83,406
Chetti	13,146	14,627	27,773
Devanga	3,634	3,401	7,035
Kamma	10,171	9,819	19,990
Kamsala	6,709	7,156	13,865
Kapu	18,893	15,203	29,098
Komati	1,817	2,435	4,252
Odde	17,818	14,249	32,067
Sale	1,740	1,838	3,628
Tottiyen	22,270	22,151	44,421
Vadugan	11,751	12,494	24,245
Vaisya	2,619	2,409	5,028
(c) Malayalam.			
Nayar	2,810	3,324	6,134

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1921—*cont.*

Caste, tribe or race. (1)	Strength.		
	Males. (2)	Females. (3)	Total. (4)
I.—HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES— <i>cont.</i>			
(a) <i>Kanarese.</i>			
Brahman	4,977	5,706	10,683
Kurumban	8,088	10,181	18,219
Vakkaliga	12,234	13,785	26,019
(e) <i>Oriya</i> ... ..	...	Nil.	...
(f) <i>Other Madras languages.</i>			
Chetti	1,841	2,040	3,881
Kshatriya	2,332	2,169	4,501
Sourashtra	20,787	18,428	39,215
II.—MUSSALMAN.			
Labbai	27,044	28,842	55,886
Pathan	1,993	2,208	4,201
Sheik	6,805	5,037	11,842
III.—CHRISTIAN.			
Indian Christians	32,472	31,644	64,116
IV.—OTHERS.			
Others	57,620	61,836	119,456
Total ...	987,468	1,019,614	2,007,082

IX.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops in Fasil 1335.

Items.	Dindigul Division.				Melur Division.		Usilampatti Division.		District total.
(1)	Dindigul Taluk. (2)	Kodai-kanal Taluk. (3)	Nilakkottai Taluk. (4)	Palni Taluk. (5)	Madura Taluk. (6)	Melur Taluk. (7)	Periyakulam Taluk. (8)	Tirumangalam Taluk. (9)	(10)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Government (ryotwari) land ...	419,942*	264,427	174,609*	206,283	117,186	288,832	425,864	257,638	2,154,781
Minor inam ...	...	...	...	3,874	5,048	11,091	...	23,341	43,354
Whole inam ...	6,764	...	19,738	510	42,656	9,952	1,280	36,755	117,655
Zamindari ...	144,660	...	68,871	173,100	6,208	...	297,713	153,818	844,870
Total area by survey ...	571,366	264,427	263,218	383,767	171,098	309,875	724,857	471,552	3,160,160
Forests ...	49,374	154,281	40,156	1,352	3,444	62,473	103,383	8,399	422,792
Not available for cultivation ...	101,537	77,985	...	91,287	27,877	45,525	77,268	141,456	552,935
Culturable waste other than fallows ...	32,286	5,970	115,751	26,221	8,252	38,834	260,339	18,019	505,672
Current fallows ...	152,686	5,549	...	96,507	41,472	41,087	39,901	51,909	429,091
Net area cropped ...	235,483	20,642	107,311	178,370	10,053	121,976	244,068	247,260	1,245,161
Area as shown in village accounts ...	571,366	264,427	263,218	383,767	171,098	309,875	724,857	467,043	3,155,651

* Includes minor inams also.

IX.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops in Fasil 1335—*cont.*

Items.	Dindigul Division.				Melur Division.		Usilampatti Division.		District total.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(1)	Dindigul Taluk.	Kodai-kanal Taluk.	Nilak-kottai Taluk.	Palni Taluk.	Madura Taluk.	Melur Taluk.	Periyakulam Taluk.	Tiruman-galam Taluk.	(10)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Irrigated by Government canals	2,871	2,033	23,836	3,646	52,064	37,568	13,404	356	136,768
Do. by private canals	...	...	...	3,627	...	...	3,387	220	7,234
Do. by tanks	9,759	...	8,389	12,795	21,657	16,846	15,349	27,075	112,470
Do. by wells	38,043	1	9,043	51,080	992	1,512	35,596	17,712	154,929
Do. by other sources	304	254	380	5,682	38	...	56	514	7,208
Total area irrigated	51,977	3,215	41,598	76,780	74,751	55,926	67,582	46,477	418,509
Area under cereals and pulses—									
Rice	15,248	2,196	45,594	24,535	80,695	51,630	44,744	32,740	297,082
Cholan	41,702	266	41,703	59,071	8,275	15,229	64,260	46,704	277,210
Cumbu	38,852	1	5,103	10,436	863	7,046	10,265	14,858	87,424
Ragi	6,261	1,00	3,029	12,112	4,495	13,043	26,883	11,858	78,691
Others	73,916	3,173	19,149	60,897	7,754	25,204	86,472	41,974	318,539
Total	175,979	6,736	114,578	167,351	101,992	112,152	232,624	148,134	1,059,546
Oil seeds—									
Til or gingelly	2,233	...	2,447	2,177	1,080	4,356	6,192	3,259	21,744
Groundnut	13,018	...	1,858	2,453	170	5,856	9,314	19,423	52,105

Castors	...	...	10	167	624	514	3,072	271	270	6,356
Others	...	...	3	986	349	1,704	2,322	346	69	6,663
	...	...	13	5,411	5,606	3,468	15,806	16,133	23,021	86,868
	Total	...								
Condiments and spices	...	...	3,877	517	1,153	...	1,280	5,891	1,518	16,159
Sugarcane, etc.	...	...	...	425	27	339	142	944	433	2,577
Cotton	...	...	22	11,886	26,571	1,705	9,184	18,384	93,100	209,387
Indigo, etc.	...	...	...	15	...	5	...	...	27	50
Drugs and narcotics—	...	...	...	756	3,438	39	26	5,367	409	12,297
Tobacco	...	...	4,980	617	245	634	21	2,518	204	12,921
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	4,980	1,373	3,683	673	47	7,885	613	25,218
Fodder crops	...	...	...	...	1,474	1,744*	...	117	1,012	4,347
Orchards and garden produce	...	...	6,050	2,942	1,503	...	1,865	2,567	1,411	25,255
Miscellaneous non-food crops	...	...	72	749	160	1,131	851	2,385	1,280	7,069
	Total area cropped	...	21,740	137,896	208,153	111,037	144,128	283,630	270,447	1,433,375
Deduct area cropped more than once	...	...	1,098	30,585	29,783	21,004	19,152	42,564	23,187	191,214
	Net area cropped	...	20,642	107,311	178,370	90,033	124,976	244,066	247,260	1,245,161

* Includes orchards and garden produce.

X.--Reserved Forest and Area proposed for Reservation (in square miles) on 1st July 1926.

Taluks.	Reserved forest.	Area proposed for reservation.	Total of columns 2 and 3	Area of taluk.	Percentage of column 4 to cultivated area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
DINDIGUL DIVISION.					
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Dindigul	77.15	...	77.15	892.76	832
Kodaikanal	241.06	...	241.06	413.17	747.41
Nilakkottai	62.74	...	62.74	411.15	37.42
Palni	2.16	...	2.16	599.63	0.66
MELUR DIVISION.					
Madura	5.38	...	5.38	267.34	3.62
Melur	97.61	...	97.61	484.18	51.22
USILAMPATTI DIVISION.					
Periyakulam	161.38	...	161.38	1,520.05	42.3
Tirumangalam	13.12	...	13.12	736.8	3.39
Total ..	660.60	.	660.60	5,325.08	33.97

Net revenue realized under forests from 1916-17 to 1925-26—

Year.	RS.
1916-17	12,042
1917-18	13,449
1918-19	15,950
1919-20	68,632
1920-21	46,172
1921-22	54,543
1922-23	56,431
1923-24	68,580
1924-25	23,440
1925-26	50,710

The area under Panchayat management is 7,820.00 acres which is under the control of the Revenue Department as detailed below :—

Name of taluk.	Name of reserve under Panchayat.	Area in acres.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Periyakulam	Vellaikaradu	441.60
Nilakkottai	Sengattampatti	1,804.80
	Kadavakurichi	2,259.20
	Kodimangalam Block A	687.00
	Do.	642.00
Tirumangalam	Vikramangalam	464.00
Madura	Kodimangalam Block B	1,521.40
	Total area ...	7,820.00

**XI.--CLASSIFICATION OF AREA AND MONEY RATES
ACCORDING TO THE LAST SETTLEMENT.**

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate.)

[illegible]

• **Single crop**

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—cont.

(Part I.—Area under each money rate)—cont.

Rate per acre.	Melur Division—cont.			Usilampattu Division.			
	Melur Taluk.			Periyakulam Taluk.			
	51 non-Periyar villages. (10)	42 Periyar villages. (11)	Total. (12)	27 non-Periyar villages. (13)	19 Periyar villages. (14)	Total. (15)	Tirumangalam Taluk. (16)
Rs. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
10	...	30.11	30.11	81.97	...	81.97	...
9	...	0.31	0.31	236.94	...	236.94	...
8	85.93	12,256.44	12,256.44	634.09	13.27	647.36	998.49
7	...	886.23	972.21	...	133.73	133.73	...
6	943.57	14,584.32	14,584.32	2,440.26	37.01	2,477.30	5,573.78
5	4,780.99	2,494.01	3,437.58	...	28.92	28.92	...
4	...	3,773.87	3,773.87	3,572.79	68.43	3,641.22	8,108.21
3	8,298.34	2,357.18	7,138.17	...	217.74	3,041.22	...
2	4,493.59	836.16	836.16	1,594.65	9.70	1,604.35	4,759.05
1	208.05	2,035.25	10,333.59	...	...	...	...
...	40.02	...	4.860.21	539.37	98.89	638.26	1,037.16
Total	18,850.49	38,790.77	58,641.26	9,105.26	607.72	3,712.98	20,546.03

Net—cont.

Single crop ...

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—cont.

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate)—cont.

[illegible]

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—cont.

(Part I.—Area under each money rate)—cont.

Rate per acre.	Melur Division—cont.				Usilampatti Division.			
	Melur Taluk.				Periyakulam Taluk.			
	51 non-Periyar villages. (10)	42 Periyar villages. (11)	Total. (12)		27 non-Periyar villages. (13)	19 Periyar villages. (14)	Total. (15)	Tirumangalam Taluk. (16)

Wet—cont.

Rs. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
15	...	...	...	...	...	161.12	161.12	...
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	182.36	...
13	...	236.53	236.53	...	...	2,785.91	2,785.91	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	106.76	...
11	...	303.78	303.78	...	...	3,995.52	3,995.52	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	186.78	186.78	...
10	0.36	...	0.36	...	...	11.89	11.89	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78.12
9	...	...	...	...	...	2,770.63	2,770.63	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	633.44	633.44	...
8	90.80	...	90.80	...	...	53.43	183.00	...
8	20.86	...	20.86	...	...	...	...	21.89
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	12.41	...	12.41	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	902.43	1,326.11	...
7	14.27	...	14.27	...	...	294	89.92	...

Double crop ...

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate)—*cont.*

Rate per acre.	Dindigul Division.					Melur Division.		
	Dindigul Taluk.	Nilakkottai Taluk.			Palni Taluk.	Madura Taluk.		Total.
		54 non-Periyar villages.	28 Periyar villages.	Total.		47 non-Periyar villages.	70 Periyar villages.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Wet—cont.</i>								
Double crop— <i>cont.</i>	Es. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
	6 12	97.91	42.89	...	...	...	...	...
	6 9	33.51	10.08	10.08	...	...	...	...
	5 13	...	7.04	7.04	3,606.65	...	...	...
	5 8	54.88	105.26	105.26	29.63	0.71	...	0.71
	5 4	256.99	1.86	1.86	183.59	...	...	...
	5 2	116.01	9.93	9.93	11.48	...	...	...
	4 3	...	...	...	80.66	...	...	...
	3 15	...	...	...	197.18	...	...	...
	3 12	8.49	...	2.14	...	...	...	...
	3 10	21.32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	728.72	733.83	11,186.99	11,920.82	8,530.94	59.58	7,615.67
Well composition	9 2	7.66	16.48	...	16.48	...	...	...
	8 15	23.37	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7 12	51.63	38.25	38.25	...	3.92	...	3.92

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part I.—Area under each money rate)—*cont.*

Rate per acre.	Melur Division— <i>cont.</i>				Usilampatti Division.			
	Meiur Taluk.				Periyakulam Taluk.			
	51 non-Periyar villages. (10)	42 Periyar villages. (11)	Total. (12)		27 non-Periyar villages. (13)	19 Periyar villages. (14)	Total. (15)	Tirunangalam Taluk. (16)
Double crop— <i>cont.</i>	Rs. A. { 6 12	ACS. 120.12	ACS. 120.12	ACS. ...	ACS. ...	ACS. ...	ACS. ...	ACS. 9.04
	{ 6 9	10.73	10.73	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 5 13	...	...	...	3.76	...	3.76	...
	{ 5 8	1.48	1.48	...	85.23	0.03	85.26	...
	{ 5 4	55.87	55.87	...	11.94	13.77	25.71	...
	{ 5 2	43.08	43.08	...	...	...	...	2.47
	{ 4 3	...	...	...	72.92	351.22	424.14	...
	{ 3 15	...	...	...	...	41.47	41.47	...
	{ 3 12	12.54	12.54	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 3 10	37.80	37.80	...	...	...	...	...
Total	419.62	540.81	959.93	1,873.42	11,090.36	12,963.78	111.52	
Well composition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 8 15	...	...	...	7.45	...	7.45	...
	{ 7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Wet—*cont.*

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part I.—Area under each money rate)—*cont.*

Rate per acre.	Dindigul Division.					Melur Division.		
	Dindigul Taluk.		Nilakkottai Taluk.			Madura Taluk.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	54 non-Periyar villages.	28 Periyar villages.	Total	Palni Taluk.	47 non-Periyar villages.	70 Periyar villages.	Total.	
Rs. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
7	103.28	14.51	...	14.51	53.21	...	...	...
9	41.53	135.93	...	135.93	...	...	...	...
6	173.13	74.90	5.99	80.89	...	...	...	...
6	22.67	14.29	...	14.29	107.24	...	...	...
2	21.76	29.32	...	29.32	...	...	...	...
4	245.87	201.80	...	201.80	31.30	...	...	3.60
4	22.58	29.49	...	29.49	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.57
3	15.31	47.92	4.93	52.85	...	...	...	...
7	64.47	1.84	...	1.84	...	...	...	...
3	0.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	1.84	5.77	7.61	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	893.55	606.07	16.69	622.76	191.75	11.09	...	11.09

Well composition—

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—cont.
(Part 1.—Area under each money rate)—cont.

Rate per acre.	Melur Division—cont.				Uslampatti Division.			
	Melur Taluk.				Periyakulam Taluk.			
	51 non- Periyar villages. (10)	42 Periyar villages. (11)	Total. (12)		27 non- Periyar villages. (13)	19 Periyar villages. (14)	Total. (15)	Tirumangalam Taluk. (16)
Well composition— cont.	Es. A. 7 9	ACS. 2.68	ACS. 2.68	ACS. 2.68	ACS. ...	ACS. ...	ACS. ...	ACS. 3.65
	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6 3	6.73	6.73	6.73	30.82	...	30.82	7.16
	6 2	13.74	13.74	13.74	0.50	...	0.50	2.19
	4 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 13	2.64	2.64	2.64	22.07	...	22.07	8.34
	4 12	5.49	5.49	5.49	41.18	...	41.18	7.97
	3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 7	...	...	...	16.05	...	16.05	...
	3 6	2.39	2.39	2.39	57.14	...	57.14	...
	2 15	...	...	...	3.25	...	3.25	...
	2 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	33.67	33.67	33.67	178.46	...	178.46	29.31

Well—cont.

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate)—cont.

Rate per acre.	Dindigul Division.						Melur Division.	
	Dindigul Division.						Melur Division.	
	Nilakkottai Taluk.						Madura Taluk.	
	Dindigul Taluk.	54 non-Periyar villages.	28 Periyar villages.	Total.	Palni Taluk.	47 non-Periyar villages.	70 Periyar villages.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
	5	32'49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	13	...	2'59	...	...	...	...
	4	8	157'45	...	...	...	...	...
	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	8	23'24	18'93	18'93	11'84	...	11'84
	3	7	9'22	...	...	...	26'68	26'68
	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	0	1'40	...	...	...	...	...
	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	8½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special rates ...	{	3 8	23'24	18'93	18'93	11'84	...	11'84
	...	3 7	9'22	...	...	...	26'68	26'68
	3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 0	1'40	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 8½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Yet—cont.

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate)—*cont.*

Rate per acre.	Melur Division— <i>cont.</i>				Usilampatti Division.			
	Melur Taluk.				Periyakulam Taluk.			
	51 non-Periyar villages. (10)	42 Periyar villages. (11)	Total. (12)	27 non-Periyar villages. (13)	19 Periyar villages. (14)	Total. (15)	Tirumangalam Taluk. (16)	
Rs. A.	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·89
4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·83
4	3	...	3·50	...	...	...	...	7·47
4	1	...	...	...	...	97·15	...	4·08
3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·03
3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·98
3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	8	...	...	91·21	...	91·21	...	8·72
3	7	...	10·86	10·80	...	10·80	...	...
3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·36
3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·77
3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·36
2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·37
2	8½	...	...	14·72	...	14·72	...	...
Special rates								

Wet—cont.

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—cont.
(Part I.—Area under each money rate)—cont.

Rate per acre.	Dindigul Division.					Metur Division.			
	Dindigul Taluk.		Nilakkottai Taluk.			Madura Taluk.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
		54 non-Periyar villages.	28 Periyar villages.	Total	Palni Taluk.	47 non-Periyar villages.	70 Periyar villages.	Total.	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Special rates—cont.									
Rs. A.	8	7-25	...	7-25	...	...	...	...	ACS.
{ 2	7	25-16	...	25-16	...	...	...	...	...
{ 2	6	5-38	...	5-38	...	...	...	...	...
{ 2	5	17-46	...	17-46	...	...	...	...	...
{ 2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	76-77	...	76-77	...	2-01	...	2-01	...
		553-44	...	...	...	13-85	26-69	40-54	ACS.
Single crop	...	14,924-25	5,693-80	10,176-69	4,780-17	17,538-86	23,570-06	41,108-91	ACS.
Double crop	...	728-72	733-83	11,420-82	8,530-94	59-56	7,556-11	7,615-67	ACS.
Well composition	...	898-55	606-07	622-76	191-75	11-09	...	11-09	ACS.
Special rate	...	553-44	76-77	76-77	...	13-85	26-69	40-54	ACS.
Grand total	...	17,099-96	7,110-47	22,797-04	13,502-86	17,023-34	31,152-86	48,773-21	ACS.
Original settlement of Kilan-gulam village	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ACS.
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ACS.

H&C—cont.

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—cont.

(Part I.—Area under each money rate)—cont.

Rate per acre.	Melur Division—cont.				Usilampatti Division.			
	Melur Taluk.				Periyakulam Taluk.			
	51 non-Periyar villages. (10)	42 Periyar villages. (11)	Total. (12)	27 non-Periyar villages. (13)	19 Periyar villages. (14)	Total. (15)	Tirumangalam Taluk. (16)	
Rs. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
2 8	15.01	15.01	15.01	...	...	...	...	7.44
2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.46
2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	29.37	...	29.37	117.32	97.15	214.47	51.78	...
Single crop ...	18,850.49	39,730.77	58,641.26	9,105.28	807.72	9,712.98	20,548.08	...
Double crop ...	419.62	640.31	959.93	1,873.42	11,000.36	12,963.78	111.52	...
Well composition ...	33.87	...	33.87	178.46	...	1.8.46	29.31	...
Special rate ...	29.37	...	29.37	117.32	97.15	214.47	51.76	...
Grand total ...	19,333.15	40,331.08	59,664.23	11,274.46	11,795.23	23,069.69	20,788.02	...
Original settlement of Kilan-gulam village ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52.97	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,791.59	...

Wet—cont.

Special rates—cont.

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part I.—Area under each money rate)—*cont.* :

Rate per acre.		Dindigul Division.					Melur Division.			
		Dindigul Taluk.			Nilakkottai Taluk.		Palni Taluk.		Madura Taluk.	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				54 non-Periyar villages.	28 Periyar villages.	Total.		47 non-Periyar villages.	70 Periyar villages.	Total.
				(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Dry.</i>										
Ordinary rates	Rs. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
	2 12	0.60	...	...	...	...	1,778.15	...	...	...
	2 0	2,248.29	957.25	32.53	2,507.50	989.78	2,681.86	808.64	...	813.08
	1 8	57,113.27	17,870.21	2,507.50	21,177.51	21,177.51	35,848.14	1,808.04	92.03	2,737.07
	1 2	150,084.04	28,685.43	3,184.44	31,979.87	31,979.87	45,923.29	11,896.87	3,493.66	15,390.33
Special rates	0 14	38,060.84	10,593.88	496.94	1,090.82	1,090.82	45,258.71	2,919.27	668.23	3,588.55
	0 8	11,423.28	4,135.61	317.95	4,453.56	4,453.56	23,063.43	802.47	236.88	649.35
	0 6	2,432.68	192.70	19.52	212.22	212.22	6,101.65	115.69	7.72	123.41
	Total	261,361.00	62,245.08	6,558.68	63,803.76	63,803.76	164,455.23	17,910.78	5,891.01	23,301.79
Special rates	2 12	14.63	92.19	...	...	...	146.09	495.16	11.82	506.98
	2 0	192.26	183.89	20.34	204.13	204.13	88.80	88.80	12.52	101.32
	1 8	1,237.37	119.39	9.26	128.65	128.65	33.88	118.42	1.37	119.79
	1 2	108.08	5.34	0.68	8.02	8.02	...	3.54	4.02	7.56

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—cont.

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate)—cont.

Rate per acre.	Melur Division—cont.				Usilampati Division.			
	Melur Taluk.				Periyakulam Taluk.			
	51 non-Periyar villages. (10)	42 Periyar villages. (11)	Total. (12)		27 non-Periyar villages. (13)	19 Periyar villages. (14)	Total. (15)	Tirumangalam Taluk (16)
Ordinary rates	RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
	2 12	...	...	...	470 29	1 257 39	470 29	48 854 58
	2 0	...	...	...	2 530 12	15 720 52	3 787 51	34 307 22
	1 8	20 546 65	1 883 26	22 429 91	28 482 52	21 653 84	44 203 04	33 448 14
	...	44 311 75	10 775 31	55 087 06	39 644 48	8 760 25	61 298 32	30 747 37
Special rates	0 14	3 563 53	558 82	4 122 40	15 888 42	841 27	24 649 67	7 025 68
	0 8	565 33	251 79	817 12	6 399 94	26 09	7 241 21	910 32
	0 6	8 41	9 87	18 28	727 19		753 28	8 494
	Total ..	68 996 22	13 479 05	82 475 27	94 143 96	48 259 38	142 403 32	155 383 25
Special rates	2 12	108 02	47 23	155 25	1 15	...	1 15	574 53
	2 0	100 73	4 83	105 66	13 07	...	13 07	712 98
	...	150 79	58 06	208 85	76 72	...	76 72	400 41
	1 2	22 77	23 80	46 57	2 15	...	2 15	286 89

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part I.—Area under each money rate)—*cont.*

Rate per acre.	Dindigul Division.					Melur Division.		
	Nilakkottai Taluk.				Palai Taluk.	Madura Taluk.		
	Dindigul Taluk.	54 non-Periyar villages.	28 Periyar villages.	Total.		47 non-Periyar villages.	70 Periyar villages.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Special rates— <i>cont.</i>	1 0 0 14 0 8	... 6.02 5.55	... 4.45 ...	... 4.45 ...	1.27 ...	... 0.05 ...	...	... 0.05 ...
Total ...	1,563.91	405.26	30.18	435.44	181.24	705.97	29.73	735.70
Ordinary rate ...	261,361.00	62,245.08	6,558.68	68,803.76	164,455.23	17,910.78	5,391.01	23,301.79
Special rate ...	1,563.91	405.26	30.18	435.44	181.24	705.97	29.73	735.70
Grand total ...	262,924.91	62,650.34	6,588.86	69,239.20	164,636.47	18,616.75	5,420.74	24,037.49
Original Settlement of Kilan-gulan Village	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Dry—cont.

NOTE.—Resettlement operations are in progress in Kodaikanal Taluk.

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—cont.

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate)—cont.

Rate per acre.	Melur Division—cont.				Usilampatti Division.			
	Melur Taluk.				Periyakulam Taluk.			
	51 non- Periyar villages. (10)	42 Periyar villages. (11)	Total. (12)		27 non- Periyar villages. (13)	19 Periyar villages. (14)	Total. (15)	Tirumangalam Taluk. (16)
RS. A. { 1 0 0 14 0 8 Total ... { Ordinary rate ... Special rate ... Total { Grand total ... Original Settlement of Kilan- gulam Village ... Total ...	ACS. ... 13.92 ... 396.23 68,996.22 396.23 69,392.45	ACS. ... 0.50 ... 134.52 13,479.05 134.52 13,613.57	ACS. ... 14.42 ... 530.75 82,475.27 530.75 83,006.02		ACS. ... 2.65 ... 95.74 94,143.96 95.74 94,839.70	ACS. 48,259.36 ... 48,259.36	ACS. ... 2.65 ... 95.74 142,403.32 95.74 142,499.06	ACS. ... 96.77 1.99 2,023.52 155,383.25 2,023.52 157,406.77 585.88 157,992.65

Dry—cont.

NOTE.—Resettlement operations are in progress in Kodaikanal Taluk.

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate.)

Dry lands.

Class and sort of soil. (1)	Taram. (2)	Rate per acre. (3)
		RS. A.
III-1	1	2 12
III-2, IV-1	2	2 0
III-3, IV-2, VII-1	3	1 8
III-4, IV-3, V-1, VII-2, VIII-1	4	1 2
III-5, IV-4, V-2, VII-3, VIII-2	5	0 14
IV-5, V-3, VII-4, VIII-3	6	0 8
V-4, VII-5, VIII-4	7	0 6
V-5, VIII-5	8	0 4

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*
(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate)—*cont.*

Non-Perijar wet lands.

Class and sort of soil.	Second class			Third class.				Fourth class.				Fifth class.													
	Taram.	(2)	(3)	(4)	Taram.	(5)	Single crop.	(6)	(7)	(8)	Taram.	(9)	(10)	Single crop.	Ordinary at one-fifth.	Favourable at one-tenth.	Compounded double crop.	Taram.	(13)	(14)	(15)	Ordinary at one-sixth.	Favourable at one-twelfth.	Compounded double crop.	
IV-1 ..	1	10 10	14 3	2	9 6	11 12	10 9	3	8 2	9 12	8 15	4	6 14	8 0	7 7	8 0	6 2	5 2	4 12	3 6	2 11	2 9	2 2	2 2	2 2
IV-2, III-1, VII-1 ..	2	9 6	12 8	3	8 2	10 3	9 2	4	6 14	8 4	7 9	5	5 10	6 9	6 2	5 2	4 12	3 6	2 11	2 9	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
IV-3, III-2, V-1, VII-2, VIII-1, ..	3	8 2	10 13	4	6 14	8 10	7 12	5	5 10	6 12	6 3	6	4 6	5 4	4 13	7	3 2	3 10	3 6	2 11	2 9	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
IV-4, III-3, V-2, VII-3, VIII-2, ..	4	6 14	9 3	5	5 10	7 1	6 5	6	4 6	5 4	4 13	7	3 2	3 12	3 7	8	2 8	2 15	2 11	2 9	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
IV-5, III-4, V-3, VII-4, VIII-3, ..	5	5 10	7 8	6	4 6	5 8	4 15	7	3 2	3 12	3 7	8	2 8	2 15	2 11	2 9	2 2	2 12	2 9	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
III-5, V-4, VII-5, VIII-4 ..	6	4 6	5 13	7	3 2	3 15	3 8	8	2 8	3 0	2 12	9	2 6	2 12	2 9	2 2	2 6	2 12	2 9	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
V-5, VIII-6 ..	7	3 2	4 3	8	2 8	3 2	2 13	9	2 6	2 14	2 10	9	2 6	2 12	2 9	2 2	2 6	2 12	2 9	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2

Class and sort of soil.

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate)—*cont.*

Periyur wet lands.

Class and sort of soil. (1)	First class.			Second class.			Third class.		
	Taram.	Single crop.	Double crop.	Taram.	Single crop.	Double crop.	Taram.	Single crop.	Double crop.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		RS. A	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.
IV-1	1	11 14	17 13	2	10 10	14 8	3	9 6	11 12
III-1, IV-2, VII-1 ...	2	10 10	15 15	3	9 6	12 8	5	8 2	10 3
III-2, IV-3, V-1, VII-2, VIII-1 ...	4	8 12	13 2	5	8 2	10 13	7	6 14	8 10
III-3, IV-4, V-2, VII-3, VIII-2 ...	6	7 8	11 4	7	6 14	9 3	9	5 10	7 1
III-4, IV-5, V-3, VII-4, VIII-3 ...	8	6 4	9 6	9	5 10	7 8	11	4 6	5 8
III-5, V-4, VII-5, VIII-4	10	5 0	7 8	11	4 6	5 13	12	3 2	3 15
V-5, VIII-5	12	3 12	5 10	13	3 2	4 3	14	2 8	3 2

Names of Taluks.	No. of villages.	Settlement current—	
		From	To
Kodaikanal ...	16	... 1892-93	1923-24.
Palni ...	68	... 1915-16	1944-45.
Periyakulam ...	27	... 1916-17	1945-46.
Do. ...	19	... 1917-18	1946-47.
Dindigul ...	119	... } 1917-18	"
Nilakkottai ...	29		
Do. ...	53		
Madura ...	121	... } 1918-19	1947-48.
Melur ...	93		
Tirumangalam ...	156		
Do. ...	1	... 1919-20	"
Do. ...	4	... 1911-12	1940-41.

XII.—RAINFALL.

XII.—Rainfall.

Name of rain-gauge stations.		Average rainfall (1870—1925) in inches in													
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Whole year.
DINDIGUL TALUK.															
Dindigul	0.92	0.41	0.62	1.88	2.94	1.81	1.35	2.53	3.54	6.48	5.54	2.74	30.75
Vedasandur	0.90	0.49	0.65	2.26	3.16	1.23	0.65	1.73	3.25	6.94	4.18	2.34	27.76
KODAIKANAL TALUK.															
Kodaikanal	2.23	1.46	2.85	4.85	6.26	4.22	4.41	6.51	6.92	11.44	8.52	5.55	63.23
MADURA TALUK.															
Madura	0.79	0.37	0.72	2.08	2.64	1.68	1.91	4.24	4.74	7.99	5.18	2.17	34.52
MELUR TALUK.															
Melur	0.79	0.28	0.58	1.68	3.11	2.17	2.29	4.86	5.20	7.86	5.09	2.62	36.53
Nattam*	1.69	0.15	0.50	1.44	3.54	2.18	2.00	3.26	4.70	6.21	6.45	2.65	34.76

NILAKKOTTAI TALUK.																	
Nilakkottai	0.77	0.40	0.67	2.40	3.34	0.79	0.98	2.47	3.92	7.64	4.76	1.84	29.98
Sholavandan	0.92	0.44	0.50	2.15	2.20	1.09	1.53	3.41	4.49	7.44	5.79	1.28	31.24
PALNI TALUK.																	
Chatrapatti	1.94	0.34	0.27	1.68	3.59	1.44	0.87	1.69	2.14	8.78	5.70	2.03	30.46
Palni	0.70	0.38	0.58	1.56	2.93	1.07	0.79	1.14	2.14	6.94	6.21	2.61	27.04
PERIYAKULAM TALUK.																	
Bodinayakanur	1.08	0.78	2.12	3.62	2.98	1.19	0.89	1.81	1.64	6.92	4.44	1.82	29.29
Periyakulam	1.24	0.96	1.88	2.94	2.87	0.94	1.00	1.45	2.58	7.21	5.28	1.97	30.80
Nittamapalaiyam	0.72	0.69	0.75	2.25	2.49	1.53	1.68	1.22	1.58	7.15	5.63	2.25	27.94
TIRUMANGALAM TALUK.																	
Peraiyur	0.88	1.11	0.90	3.89	2.47	1.12	0.93	3.35	2.84	8.14	4.96	1.83	32.41
Tirumangalam	0.66	0.10	0.71	2.14	3.15	1.46	1.61	3.56	4.18	7.93	5.24	2.05	32.80
Usilampatti	1.06	0.55	0.89	2.42	3.26	0.78	0.84	2.36	4.01	8.58	6.47	2.33	33.55
District average					1.08	0.56	0.95	2.45	3.18	1.54	1.48	2.88	3.62	7.73	5.59	2.38	33.44

* 1912 to 1925. Opened in September 1911.

NOTE.—The Collector of Madura reports that except in the case of Nattam, the average for all other stations is from 1870.

XIII.—Statement showing the Holdings, Cultivation and Demand in Fasli 1335 (1925-26).

Taluka.		Total holdings.						
		Dry.			Wet.		Total.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
DINDIGUL DIVISION.								
Dindigul ..	ACS.	Rs.	ACS.	Rs.	ACS.	Rs.		
Kodaikanal ..	266,924	3,05,414	17,811	86,228	284,735	3,91,642		CS
Nilakottai...	21,541.0	31,662	3,289.0	9,743	24,830.0	41,405		DS
Palni ..	71,357.47	82,879	22,868.59	2,15,725	94,216.6	2,98,604		
	166,378	1,73,810	13,579	61,496	179,957	2,65,306		
MELUR DIVISION.								
Madura ..	28,611.53	30,934	50,440.77	3,93,954	77,052.30	4,24,888		
Melur ..	85,703.86	1,03,934	60,605.73	3,93,959	146,309.61	4,97,922		
USILA PATTI DIVISION.								
Periyakulam ..	151,509.14	1,77,695	23,174.15	1,95,926	174,693.29	3,73,620		
Thirumangalam ..	167,337.45	3,13,593	21,453.63	1,21,497	188,791.8	4,35,090		
HUNTER COLLECTIONS ..	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total ..	957,362.47	12,19,921	213,211.87	15,08,557	1,170,574.34	27,28,477		

XIII.—Statement showing the Holdings, Cultivation and Demand in Fasil 1335 (1925-26)—*cont.*

Taluk.	Cultivation including waste charged.						Miscellaneous revenue.	Total ryotwar demand.	Cesses (land and railway cesses).	Total demand of land revenue, miscellaneous ryotwar, and cesses.
	Dry.			Wet.						
	Extent.	Assessment including water-rate.	(8)	Extent.	Assessment including second-crop charge.	(11)				
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)		
DINDIGUL DIVISION.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		
Dindigul ..	266,924	3,07,888	17,098	85,000	35,858	4,13,353	46,081	4,59,434		
Kodaikanal ..	21,541 0	31,665	3,289	9,743	6,390	46,391	4,151	51,042		
Nilakkottai ..	71,357-47	85,845	22,811-56	2,23,798	1,02,136	4,04,605	43,026	4,47,631		
Palni ..	166,378	1,76,978	13,579	92,767	20,282	2,90,037	30,860	3,20,697		
MELUR DIVISION.										
Madura ..	23,611-53	33,199	50,39 630	4,16,023	1,60,756	6,09,978	51,904	6,61,882		
Melur ..	85,648-17	1,06,061	57,313 94	4,02,102	1,67,516	6,56,868	61,212	7,18,081		
USILAMPATTI DIVISION.										
Periyakulam ..	1,51,509-14	1,88,004	23,174-15	2,04,571	36,194	4,28,769	46,140	4,74,909		
Tirumangalam ..	1,66,334-27	3,19,620	21,440-12	28,905	28,915	4,71,623	54,913	5,26,536		
HUZUR COLLECTIONS ..	...	...	...	...	530	530	...	530		
Total ..	9,56,308-58	12,49,261	209,075 7	14,62,908	5,58,536	38,22,153	3,38,888	38,61,041		

**XIV.—Revenue Payable by Permanently Settled Estates
in Fasli 1335**

Taluks and estates.	Peshkash.	Land-cess.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
DINDIGUL DIVISION.				
	RS.	RS.		RS.
<i>Dindigul Taluk.</i>				
Kannivadi	38,071	...	...	38,071
Total ...	38,071	...	...	38,071
<i>Nilakko'ttai Taluk.</i>				
Ammayanayakkanur	13,477	4,793	...	18,270
Total ...	13,477	4,793	...	18,270
<i>Palni Taluk.</i>				
Ayakudi	16,785	3,119	...	19,904
Mambarai	1,500	950	...	2,450
Edayakottai	6,981	3,773	...	10,754
Chatrapatti	2,457	492	...	2,949
Manjanayakampatti	2,457	498	...	2,955
Devattur	1,884	379	...	2,263
Veeralapatti	942	206	...	1,148
Boduvarpatti	2,825	513	...	3,338
Bettayambadi	11,931	3,816	...	15,777
Total ...	47,762	13,776	...	61,538
MELUR DIVISION.				
<i>Madura Taluk.</i>				
Siruvalai	877	498	...	1,375
Velliakundram	2,173	401	...	2,574
Total ...	3,050	899	...	3,949
USILAMPATTI DIVISION.				
<i>Periyakulam Taluk.</i>				
Vellanadhi Subdivision ...	10,653	7,063	...	17,716
Gandamanayakkanur	2,761	1,807	...	4,568
Dombucheri	681	425	...	1,106
Bodinayakkanur	18,848	14,416	...	28,264
Buthipuram	789	459	...	1,248
Erasakkanayakkanur	2,061	2,921	...	4,982
Tevaram	1,101	2,243	...	3,344
Total ...	31,894	28,834	...	61,228

XIV.—Revenue Payable by Permanently Settled Estates
in Fasli 1335—*cont.*

Taluks and states.	Peshkash.	Land cess.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>USILAMPATTI DIVISION—cont.</i>				
	RS.		RS.	RS.
<i>Tirumangulam Taluk.</i>				
Puliangulam	1,932	326	...	2,258
Jyotihayakkanur	1,070	276	..	1,346
Doddappanayakanur . . .	2,179	1,082	...	3,261
Kilakkottai	480	197	..	677
Nadukkottai	773	160	...	933
Melakkottai	911	184	...	1,095
Uttappanayakanur	2,544	810	...	3,354
Peraiyar	11,556	1,825	...	13,381
Saptur	8,810	8,434	...	17,244
Sandayur	3,696	1,362	...	5,058
Elumalai	3,613	1,043	...	4,656
Total ...	37,904	15,719	.	53,623
Grand total ..	1,72,158	61,521	..	2,36,679

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees).

Taluka.	Demand.								Collection.							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
DINDIGUL DIVISION.																
Indigul
deikanal
lakkottai
Ini
MELUR DIVISION.																
adura
shur
USILAMPATTI DIVISION.																
riyakulam
rumangalam
TEAR COLLECTIONS
District total

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees)—*cont.*

Taluka.	Collection — cont.						Balance.									
	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	
DINDIGUL DIVISION.																
Dindigul	465	503	447	436	456	...	...	1	11	17	2	2	4	3	2
... ..	39	41	41	41	45	1	1	2	2	5	3	1	1	2	5	
Kodaikanal	399	424	420	401	429	2	4	9	4	6	5	12	9	32	18	
Nilakkottai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palni	300	308	303	287	314	2	...	1	2	6	3	1	2	1	...	
MELUR DIVISION.																
Madura	569	620	632	597	593	...	...	76	55	92	57	36	43	58	38
Melur	681	669	592	676	654	4	...	...	...	39	12	9	20	45	65
USILAMPATTI DIVISION.																
Periyakulam	462	439	464	457	446	6	20	14	14	34	14	12	17	18	18	
Tirumangalam	632	592	536	543	578	8	8	159	155	87	28	25	15	16	31	
HUZUR COLLECTIONS	2	2	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District total	35,49	36,28	34,37	34,49	35,22	23	73	2,52	2,43	2,86	1,24	98	1,11	1,60	1,77	

XVI.—Remissions (in thousands of rupees).

Taluka.	Waste remitted.																Other seasonal remissions (excluding fixed remissions).					
	Wet.								Dry.													
	Fasli 1826.	Fasli 1827.	Fasli 1828.	Fasli 1829.	Fasli 1830.	Fasli 1831.	Fasli 1832.	Fasli 1833.	Fasli 1834.	Fasli 1835.	Fasli 1826.	Fasli 1827.	Fasli 1828.	Fasli 1829.	Fasli 1830.	Fasli 1831.	Fasli 1832.	Fasli 1833.	Fasli 1834.	Fasli 1835.		
DINDIGUL DIVISION.	1	2	6	5	4	...	...	8	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	30
Dindigul .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Kodaikanal .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nilakkottai .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Palni	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADRAS DIVISION.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura .. ..	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melur .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
USILAMPATTI DIVISION.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Periyakulam .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirumangalam	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District total	26	2	18	5	5	...	...	45	47	18	9	...	1	2	2	2	...	18	12	...	68	30

XVII.—Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans (in thousands of rupees).

Taluka.	Amount advanced under Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts in										Total including outstanding balance at the beginning of fasli 1326.	Total recoveries.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
(1)	Fasli 1326.	Fasli 1327.	Fasli 1328.	Fasli 1329.	Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.	(12)	(13)
DINDIGUL DIVISION.												
Dindigul ..	9	5	10	42	21	5	14	9	8	2	151	84
Kodaikanal ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilakkottai ..	6	2	3	22	10	4	8	8	5	3	101	67
Palni ..	6	6	1	23	2	2	1	3	6	8	68	39
MELUR DIVISION.												
Madura ..	29	23	14	16	19	4	18	19	32	9	282	212
Melur ..	16	21	10	9	7	2	12	7	12	14	210	170
USILAMPATTI DIVISION.												
Periyakulam ..	8	2	6	5	6	7	11	9	9	4	107	70
Tirunangalam ..	21	19	16	39	47	24	68	38	35	37	520	300
District total ..	95	78	60	156	112	48	132	93	107	77	14,89	942

XVIII.--Prices in Seers per Rupee.

District average.	Usilampatti Division.											
	Dindigul Division.				Madura Division.		Meiur Division.		Usilampatti Division.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Dindigul.	Vedasandur.	Kodaikanal.	Nilakkottai.	Palni Taluk.	Madura Taluk.	Meiur Taluk.	Periyakulam Taluk.	Tirumangalam Taluk.	Uthamapalayam.	Tirumangalam.	Uthamapattin.

Rice, second sort.

1326	...	...	...	78	74	3.2	7.4	78	73	7.0	7.6	7.9	7.5	6.6	7.3
1327	...	...	...	73	67	(f) 5.5	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.4	6.6	6.5	6.8
1328	...	...	...	49	47	(i) 3.8	4.9	5.2	4.7	5.2	4.8	5.5	5.2	4.8	4.9
1329	...	...	...	42	35	3.7	4.1	4.8	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.9	3.8	4.1
1330	...	...	...	56	44	4.8	5.7	5.8	4.4	4.7	5.3	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.2
1331	...	...	...	53	46	4.5	5.5	5.6	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.6	5.0	5.0	5.1
1332	...	...	...	58	43	4.0	5.6	(p) 5.8	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.5	5.1	5.3	5.0
1333	...	...	...	539	458	4.87	5.61	5.84	5.66	5.62	4.92	4.83	5.31	5.23	5.31
1334	...	...	...	472	434	4.09	4.58	5.06	4.71	4.08	4.19	5.00	4.54	4.40	4.52
1335	...	...	...	538	518	4.66	5.29	5.51	5.09	4.19	4.97	5.47	5.33	4.95	5.09

Paddy, first sort.

1326	...	...	...	10.9	...	11.0	10.6	10.9	10.3	11.9	10.4	11.1	11.1	10.9
1327	...	...	...	10.4	...	10.7	10.0	9.8	11.6	11.2	9.7	10.2	10.8	10.4
1328	...	...	...	7.1	...	8.0	7.2	7.9	(j) 8.6	7.9	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.6
1329	...	...	...	5.8	...	6.4	6.1	5.3	7.0	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.6	6.0
1330	...	...	...	7.8	...	8.9	8.3	7.6	9.4	8.5	8.1	7.9	8.5	8.3
1331	...	...	...	7.6	...	8.2	8.1	7.7	(p) 8.7	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.9
1332	...	...	...	7.4	...	8.3	8.2	7.7	8.1	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.8
1333	...	...	...	7.49	...	8.40	8.31	8.49	9.29	8.42	7.83	8.02	8.27	8.22
1334	...	...	...	6.98	...	6.80	6.51	7.18	6.66	7.24	6.47	6.89	6.94	6.69
1335	...	...	...	7.39	...	7.71	7.45	8.03	7.35	7.41	7.38	7.93	7.38	7.48

Paddy, second sort.

1326	...	...	...	12.7	12.0	12.5	12.0	12.0	13.1	13.0	12.6	11.9	12.0	12.4
1327	...	...	...	11.6	10.9	11.8	10.8	11.7	12.8	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.6	11.6
1328	...	...	...	7.9	7.7	8.1	7.9	8.6	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.5	7.9	8.3
1329	...	...	...	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.7	(j) 7.0	7.3	7.4	7.0	6.7	5.9	6.7
1330	...	...	...	8.9	8.0	9.5	9.3	8.6	10.3	9.8	9.3	8.7	9.4	9.0
1331	...	...	...	8.3	8.1	8.8	9.0	8.4	9.3	8.5	8.9	8.6	8.8	8.5
1332	...	...	...	8.6	7.3	9.2	8.7	9.0	8.6	9.2	8.0	8.5	8.9	8.4
1333	...	...	...	9.38	8.16	9.08	9.06	9.19	9.73	9.38	8.08	8.86	8.35	8.77
1334	...	...	...	7.42	6.71	7.45	7.63	7.69	7.04	7.53	8.05	7.39	7.53	7.30
1335	...	...	...	8.77	8.00	8.53	8.32	8.42	7.66	7.93	8.68	8.52	7.87	8.08

Horsegram.

1326	...	...	...	15.2	14.9	14.1	(a) 16.3	14.4	13.6	13.6	13.6	12.8	12.5	13.7
1327	...	...	...	11.9	11.9	11.1	12.5	11.4	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.4	12.8	11.3
1328	...	...	...	8.1	7.7	8.1	6.7	6.5	8.2	7.4	8.2	7.2	8.7	7.8
1329	...	...	...	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.6	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.2	6.3	5.7
1330	...	...	...	7.0	6.7	7.1	7.3	6.1	5.2	4.9	3.4	6.3	7.7	6.4
1331	...	...	...	6.3	6.9	6.5	6.6	5.9	5.1	0.7	4.2	6.8	(q) 7.2	6.1

(a) Sold cheap generally. (i) Sold dear for the greater portion of the year. (p) Sold cheap for three months in the year.
 (f) Sold dear throughout the year. (j) Sold cheap for the greater portion of the year. (q) Sold cheap throughout the year.
 (g) Sold for one month. (l) Sold for seven months.

XVIII.—Prices in Seers per Rupee—cont.

	(1)	Dindigul Division.				Madura Division.		Melur Division.		Usilampatti Division.				(13)
		Dindigul Taluk.		Kodaikanal Taluk.	Nilakkottai Taluk.	Palni Taluk.		Madura Taluk.	Melur Taluk.	Periyakulam Taluk.		Tirumangalam Taluk.		
		Dindigul.	Vedasandur.	Kodaikanal.	Nilakkotta.	Palni.	Madura.	Melur.	Periyakulam.	Uttamapalaiyam.	Tirumangalam.	Usilampatti.		
1332	...	85	78	62	84	90	77	51	70	(f) 34	(h) 68	82	71	
1333	...	987	935	747	954	1013	901	716	876	799	(m) 850	1020	891	
1334	...	787	727	638	795	792	747	1020	858	781	...	1001	815	
1335	...	1032	1047	747	984	1018	933	935	843	850	...	946	934	
Horsegram—cont.														
Cholam.														
1326	...	116	118	...	166	93	112	...	129	(b) 183	124	161	134	
1327	...	99	106	...	134	92	96	(g) 110	104	148	103	136	112	
1328	...	(k) 67	73	...	91	(k) 67	74	(h) 102	89	(b) 109	80	94	85	
1329	...	56	57	44	69	60	54	...	68	(i) 89	55	84	64	
1330	...	86	80	63	(b) 114	78	69	(b) 140	85	(b) 104	82	(b) 115	92	
1331	...	78	78	62	96	80	75	116	80	101	75	94	85	

1332	...	...	7.8	8.7	6.2	9.6	7.6	7.5	10.6	9.9	11.1	9.0	9.1	8.8
1333	...	...	7.80	7.67	6.49	8.80	7.48	7.29	12.24	8.54	10.95	7.93	9.50	8.61
1334	...	...	6.92	6.86	6.17	7.81	6.57	6.81	...	...	8.17	7.41	9.39	7.35
1335	...	...	9.06	7.58	7.29	9.85	6.87	7.45	...	10.01	9.65	7.35	10.59	8.57

1326	...	...	11.4	12.4	...	...	(c)12.7	...	...	...	(d)20.5	10.9	11.8	13.3
1327	...	...	10.8	10.8	...	(h)11.2	10.6	9.1	...	...	12.8	10.1	10.2	10.6
1328	...	...	6.6	7.8	...	...	7.1	6.9	...	7.9	(g)9.6	7.1	7.7	7.6
1329	...	...	5.8	8.0	4.5	(m)5.1	(n)6.5	4.7	...	5.0	...	4.9	(g)5.5	5.3
1330	...	...	7.9	8.0	6.2	...	8.2	6.1	8.1	...	...	6.9	7.6	7.4
1331	...	...	7.4	8.2	6.2	...	7.9	6.9	7.6	...	...	6.6	(h)7.3	7.4
1332	...	...	7.5	8.0	5.9	...	8.5	6.8	...	...	9.0	6.9	7.0	7.2
1333	...	...	7.75	7.71	6.09	(d)8.91	8.10	7.13	...	(h)8.18	...	7.27	7.88	7.67
1334	...	...	6.89	6.95	6.00	...	...	5.64	...	...	...	5.89	7.15	6.42
1335	...	...	8.05	8.84	5.59	...	...	5.63	...	(r)8.22	...	5.86	6.39	6.94

Cumbu.

Ragi.

1326	...	...	13.4	13.4	11.2	13.6	13.5	12.6	13.0	15.5	14.4	13.0	14.0	13.5
1327	...	...	11.1	12.1	9.3	11.8	11.3	11.0	12.6	12.2	12.6	11.7	12.5	11.6
1328	...	...	8.1	8.2	(i)6.7	8.0	7.7	5.2	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.1
1329	...	...	6.4	6.0	(f)4.9	6.4	6.6	5.2	5.6	6.4	6.5	5.6	6.0	6.0
1330	...	...	9.4	9.8	7.0	9.5	9.3	7.5	7.4	9.0	9.4	8.2	9.7	8.7
1331	...	...	9.4	9.6	7.2	9.5	(g)9.8	8.3	7.7	8.6	9.5	7.9	8.9	8.8
1332	...	...	8.8	9.1	7.2	9.3	9.5	8.4	7.9	8.9	8.9	8.0	9.0	8.6
1333	...	...	8.88	8.48	7.24	9.53	8.96	8.28	7.69	9.84	8.88	7.94	8.57	8.59
1334	...	...	7.92	7.47	6.76	7.83	7.48	7.72	8.14	8.79	7.92	7.54	7.61	7.74
1335	...	...	9.05	9.23	7.87	9.22	8.45	7.53	7.46	10.33	10.06	8.27	8.91	8.72

- (b) Include cheaper black cholam.
 (c) Sold for eight months.
 (d) Sold for two months.
 (f) Sold dear throughout the year.
 (g) Sold for one month.
- (h) Sold for four months.
 (i) Sold dear for the greater portion of the year.
 (k) Sold only white cholam.
 (l) Sold for seven months.
- (m) Sold dear for two months.
 (n) Sold for five months.
 (q) Sold cheap throughout the year.
 (r) Sold for three months.

XVIII.—Prices in Seers per Rupee—*cont.*

Faali.	Dindigul Division.				Madura Division.		Melur Division.		Usilampati Division.				(13) District average.
	Dindigul Taluk.		Kodaikanal Taluk.	Nilakkottai Taluk.	Palmi Taluk.	Madura Taluk.	Melur Taluk.	Periyakulam Taluk.	Tirumangalam Taluk.	Usilampatti.			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
1326	...	17.3	(e) 10.2	17.4	15.8	17.9	15.6	15.4	14.9	17.0	15.8	15.8	
1327	...	13.5	14.9	9.2	14.7	13.3	14.2	13.2	13.6	15.3	14.7	13.7	
1328	...	15.7	13.9	10.0	14.4	12.9	13.8	12.1	12.7	14.4	12.4	13.8	
1329	...	(f) 18.1	15.6	(f) 9.1	16.5	15.6	17.7	15.4	15.4	17.2	15.7	15.7	
1330	...	17.7	15.8	(f) 8.8	16.0	15.8	16.3	14.2	15.5	17.7	15.4	15.4	
1331	...	16.8	15.1	9.0	15.1	15.0	16.2	13.4	15.6	16.5	13.2	14.6	
1332	...	14.4	14.4	(f) 8.6	14.0	14.1	15.3	12.2	13.7	14.2	15.0	13.7	
1332	...	13.49	12.11	(s) 7.82	13.26	11.47	13.00	10.75	9.56	(*) 14.17	13.11	11.77	
1334	...	17.59	16.24	11.38	18.22	15.36	17.30	14.38	14.08	18.63	17.60	16.10	
1335	...	18.67	16.80	13.03	18.78	15.43	15.48	14.82	14.08	18.88	18.16	16.34	

(e) Sold dear generally.

(f) Sold dear throughout the year.

(j) Sold cheap for the greater portion of the year.

(*) Sold cheap for three months.

(s) Sold for six months.

XIX.—*Abkari and Opium.*

		1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Country Spirits.</i>											
Number of retail shops licensed	...	225	193	179	173	174	174	186	185	165	164
Issue in imperial proof gallons	...	53,470	49,278	60,923	67,370	52,785	56,546	51,261	55,502	55,148	48,715
Number of persons per shop	...	8,501	10,015	11,798	10,982	11,534	12,000	13,090	12,090	12,163	12,163
Gross receipts from duty	...	Rs. 3,71,249	3,47,477	5,02,408	5,57,480	4,41,158	5,53,435	5,15,647	5,45,871	5,50,595	5,29,668
Do. " rentals	...	1,50,870	2,02,740	1,83,313	3,00,240	4,13,236	2,36,450	1,89,857	2,93,302	2,94,852	2,70,369
<i>Toddy.</i>											
Number of retail shops licensed	...	240	214	207	195	191	193	193	192	189	192
Number of persons per shop	...	8,054	9,032	9,334	9,312	10,507	10,398	10,333	10,453	10,619	10,453
Gross receipts from tree-tax	...	Rs. 1,66,176	1,75,557	2,17,518	2,39,122	2,23,133	2,98,618	2,19,506	2,07,154	2,08,073	2,02,754
Do. " rentals	...	3,16,582	3,89,063	5,17,914	6,86,295	7,49,336	6,25,434	5,53,579	5,71,508	5,29,574	5,35,447
<i>Ganja and bhang.</i>											
Number of retail shops licensed	...	17	18	18	18	16	18	18	19	19	19
Quantity sold in seers—Ganja	...	2,600	2,348	2,499	2,481	2,296	2,137	2,341	1,772	1,863	2,079
Do. " Bhang	...	2,139	2,450	1,885	1,821	2,734	2,291	1,900	1,447	2,584	1,778
Number of persons per shop	...	113,706	1,07,388	107,388	107,388	125,437	125,437	111,500	105,631	105,631	105,631
Gross receipts from duty	...	Rs. 54,288	48,922	63,250	74,714	45,230	51,914	50,958	37,455	40,829	44,324
Do. " rentals	...	40,394	58,106	49,131	92,754	80,257	1,00,572	54,152	79,937	79,050	69,280
<i>Opium.</i>											
Number of retail shops licensed	...	11	11	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10
Quantity sold in seers	...	494	432	459	465	455	476	476	457	466	478
Number of persons per shop	...	175,727	175,727	198,300	175,727	200,700	200,700	200,700	200,700	200,700	200,700
Gross receipts from duty	...	Rs. 14,162	13,416	14,925	17,001	16,914	18,923	16,045	18,280	18,640	36,114
Do. " rentals	...	19,709	24,914	21,604	39,491	47,209	42,030	29,805	32,218	37,152	38,068

XX.—Revenue Receipts.

—	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Land revenue and rates ...	29,12,318	28,28,082	31,25,109	32,76,737	31,73,741	35,10,741	36,21,152	35,73,757	37,61,752	35,55,409
Stamps ...	9,16,977	7,27,025	7,11,251	7,96,201	7,24,207	9,13,850	10,98,749	14,27,835	14,56,887	14,39,752
Excise ...	11,33,686	12,57,139	15,64,620	19,75,603	18,38,725	18,71,044	16,09,380	17,81,447	17,34,820	16,87,785
Forests ...	98,002	1,36,370	1,31,761	1,81,852	1,88,703	1,86,396	1,62,424	1,65,388	1,33,865	1,61,652
Registration ...	1,50,676	1,60,950	1,77,738	2,08,105	1,79,344	1,88,491	2,04,481	2,10,271	2,26,571	2,20,760
Opium ...	39,067	43,179	42,582	62,466	64,140	71,323	56,855	64,203	69,803	74,183
Salt (e) ...	3,870	4,178	4,09,472	6,694	2,459	...	...	...	...	...

(e) Related to Trichinopoly Subdivision. The Trichinopoly Subdivision ceased to exist from 1921-22 as a result of reconstitution of divisions.

**XXII.—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF
LOCAL BOARDS IN 1925-26.**

XXII.—Income and Expenditure of

Items. -	District Board.	Taluk	
		Madura.	Melur.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.			
Receipts—Ordinary.			
	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue ...	1,75,549	24,018	1,850
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources	1,12,500	..	527
(3) Contribution	8,211	...	...
(4) Remunerative enterprises	18,136	879	3,709
(5) Other receipts	4,11,169	50	400
Total ...	7,23,565	24,947	36,486
(6) Deduct—contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—Elementary Education Account—Ordinary ...	3,498	8,239	6,846
(7) Receipt—Ordinary - General Account.	7,20,067	16,708	30,140
(8) Total ordinary expenditure	7,35,867	22,984	38,631
(9) Surplus or deficit	-15,800	-6,276	-8,491
(10) Government grants-in-aid of general resources ... ..	...	...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit	-15,800	-6,276	-8,491
B.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.			
Capital.			
(12) Government grants ... ..	..	9,535	13,018
(13) Contributions ... ..	...	4,143	...
(14) Loans ... ..	...	...	...
(15) Other receipts ... ..	...	...	8,339
(16) Total receipts ... ..	...	13,678	21,357
(17) Total expenditure	87,300	27,052	28,942
(18) Net expenditure [item (17) minus item (16)]	87,300	13,374	7,585
(19) Add—contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—Elementary Education Account—Capital ...	...	...	...
(20) Total capital expenditure from general revenues	87,300	† 10,319	7,585
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditure [item (11) minus item (20)]	-1,03,100	-16,595	-16,076
(22) Opening balance	3,34,584	30,028	27,061
(23) Closing balance	2,31,484	13,431	10,985
(24) Difference [item (23) minus item (22)].	-1,03,100	-16,595	-16,076

* For latter half of
† Rupees 3,355 met
‡ Rupees 1,076 re-

Local Boards in 1925-26.

Boards.				Union Boards.	Total of all Boards.
Usilampatti.	Dindigul.	*Palni.	*Nilakkottai.	(9)	(10)
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
54,160	47,941	9,105	11,450	98,697	4,52,770
583	302	200	...	...	1,14,112
590	..	2,727	2,725	...	12,253
17,431	15,696	4,057	2,433	39,958	1,02,299
628	1,180	801	252	6,946	4,21,426
73,892	65,119	16,890	16,860	1,45,601	11,02,860
14,920	...	...	2,500	...	25,503
58,472	65,119	16,890	14,360	1,45,601	10,67,357
54,330	50,457	9,271	13,358	1,33,174	10,58,072
+ 4,142	+ 14,662	+ 7,619	+ 1,002	+ 12,427	+ 9,285
...
+ 4,142	+ 14,662	+ 7,619	+ 1,002	+ 12,427	+ 9,285
377	4,009	..	...	...	26,939
6,685	9,480	...	...	150	20,458
...	...	...	...	7,650	7,650
...	...	...	...	180	8,519
7,062	13,489	...	...	7,980	63,566
14,144	12,413	6,308	11,513	15,016	2,02,688
7,082	- 1,076	6,308	11,513	7,086	1,39,122
...
7,082	† ...	6,308	11,513	7,086	1,87,143
- 2,940	+ 14,662	+ 1,311	- 10,511	+ 5,391	- 1,27,858
20,720	15,952	11,549	13,882	82,651	5,36,528
17,780	30,614	12,860	3,471	88,043	4,08,688
- 2,940	+ 14,662	+ 1,311	- 10,511	+ 5,391	- 1,27,858

1925-26 only.
from opening balance under "Capital".
retained as balance under "Capital".

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in 1925.

Items.	Bodinayakkanur.	Dindigul.	Kodaikanal.	Madura.	Palni.	Periyakulam.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
A. General Account—Receipts						
—Ordinary—						
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue ...	25,088	41,108	31,674	1,93,158	17,235	19,039
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources ...	...	2,915	1,715	2,723	4,089	400
(3) Contributions ...	1,000	3,418	1,000	...	1,000	1,502
(4) Remunerative enterprises ...	7,990	28,925	7,025	97,072	5,961	6,296
(5) Other receipts ...	24,776	82,025	9,700	2,83,239	41,011	48,828
Total ...	58,854	1,36,391	51,114	5,76,192	69,296	76,115
(6) <i>Deduct</i> —Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—						
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary ...	4,294	7,350	552	44,620	3,180	4,779
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account.	54,560	1,29,041	50,562	5,31,572	66,116	71,386
(8) Total ordinary expenditure ...	52,731	1,16,992	38,807	5,15,538	57,676	66,405
(9) Surplus or deficit ...	+ 1,829	+ 12,049	+ 11,755	+ 16,034	+ 8,440	+ 4,931
(10) Government grants-in-aid of general resources ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(11) Netsurplus or deficit.	+ 1,829	+ 12,049	+ 11,755	+ 16,034	+ 8,440	+ 4,931
Note.—Arrears (both tax and non-tax items) ...	1,875	12,351	2,874	6,23,545	8,581	5,706
Unpaid bills ...	Nil.	180	Nil.	..	...	192

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in 1925—*cont.*

Items.	Bodinayakanur.	Dindigul.	Kodaikanal.	Madura.	Palni.	Periyakulam.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
B. General Account—Capital—						
(12) Government grants. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(13) Endowments and contributions ...	...	...	3,280	..	...	62
(14) Loans ...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...
(15) Other receipts ...	...	297	1,092	...	...	308
(16) Total receipts ...	...	297	4,372	...	...	368
(17) Total expenditure. ...	1,202	7,566	5,139	40,376	1,823	9,528
(18) Net expenditure [item (17) minus item (16)]... ..	1,202	7,269	767	40,376	1,823	9,160
(19) Add—Contributions from General Account—Ordinary —to—						
(i) Lighting Account—Capital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital ...	2,241	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account —Capital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(20) Total capital expenditure from general revenues. ...	3,443	7,269	767	40,376	1,823	2,372
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditure [item (11) minus item (20)] ...	- 1,614	+ 4,780	+ 10,988	- 24,342	+ 6,617	+ 2,559
(22) Opening balance ...	34,683	31,719	7,212	1,51,302	5,075	9,393
(23) Closing balance ...	33,069	36,499	18,200	1,26,980	11,692	11,952
(24) Difference [item (23) minus item (22)].	- 1,614	- 4,780	+ 10,988	- 24,342	+ 6,617	+ 2,559

* Rupees 6,788 met from opening balance under "Capital".

XXIV.—Education in 1921.

Taluks.	Number of literates.		Literates per thousand of population.		Literates in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
DINDIGUL DIVISION.						
Dindigul	29,192	2,151	145	10	1,699	93
Kodaikanal	2,857	548	242	48	442	294
Nilakkottai	15,228	960	141	9	663	55
Palni	14,810	1,056	136	9	442	23
MADURA DIVISION.						
Madura Town * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MELUR DIVISION.						
Madura	43,210	5,855	315	42	9,014	1,078
Melur	11,751	456	140	5	263	30
USILAMPATTI DIVISION.						
Periyakulam	35,501	2,178	187	11	1,813	56
Tirumangalam ...	21,791	1,125	188	6	799	42
District total ...						
	174,340	14,329	176	14	15,135	1,671
Hindus						
	152,911	10,226	167	10	12,051	293
Mussalmans						
	12,595	418	318	10	489	13
Christians						
	8,833	3,685	287	114	2,594	1,865
Others						
	1	...	1,000	...	1	.

* The figures are included in Madura Taluk.

XXV.—Schools and Scholars on the 31st March, 1926.

Classes of institutions.	Number of institutions.							Number of scholars.		
	Government.	Municipal.	Local Fund.	Native States.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
PUBLIC.										
Arts Colleges, Men. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	641	...	641
Arts Colleges, Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges, Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges, Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Secondary schools for boys. ...	...	3	4	...	10	...	17	7,496	114	7,610
(a) Secondary schools for girls. ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	28	403	426
(b) Elementary schools for boys. ...	291	60	453	...	572	89	1,465	66,228	4,972	71,200
(b) Elementary schools for girls. ...	3	31	57	...	51	3	145	218	9,560	9,773
Training school for masters ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	319	20	339
Training school for mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	94	94
Other special schools ...	2	...	...	...	4	2	8	342	180	522
Total ...	298	94	514	...	643	95	1,644	75,269	15,343	90,612
PRIVATE.										
Advanced ...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	219	70	289
Elementary ...	...	...	...	...	1	26	27	618	156	774
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1	39	40	837	226	1,063
Grand total ...	298	94	514	...	644	134	1,684	76,106	15,569	91,675

(a) Includes European high and middle schools.

(b) Includes European primary schools.

XXVI.—Expenditure on Schools in 1925-26.

Nature of management.	Expenditure on all classes of schools.		Charges.		Secondary schools.		Elementary schools.		Training schools.		Technical and Industrial schools.	
	Total.	Net.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(1)	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government ..	2,06,237	1,86,779	...	...	8,068	7,141	69,701	57,863	38,957	37,771	89,511	84,004
Local Board ..	2,71,009	1,16,728	...	...	43,895	6,397	2,27,114	1,10,331	...	...	...	...
Municipal Board ..	1,49,535	58,158	...	...	47,168	13,500	1,02,669	44,658	...	...	...	...
Aided ..	7,69,386	2,37,722	1,26,815	32,175	2,57,529	65,927	2,43,166	85,175	77,685	31,809	54,141	22,638
Unaided ..	10,113	4,860	...	...	...	...	8,328	4,346	...	...	1,785	514
Private ..	28,366	22,437	...	...	25,730	20,500	2,636	1,937	...	...	...	...
District total ..	14,34,946	6,26,684	1,26,865	32,175	3,92,398	1,13,465	6,53,614	3,04,310	1,16,642	69,580	1,45,437	1,07,154
Receipts (taken in abatement of charges in working out net expenditure) from—												
Provincial Funds ..	...	4,37,892	...	33,856	...	67,886	...	2,85,012	...	44,167	...	6,971
Local Funds ..	...	854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	854	...	...
Municipal Funds ..	...	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	...	...
Fees ..	...	3,18,821	...	59,634	...	1,99,657	...	46,305	...	1,242	...	9,983
Endowments ..	...	12,682	...	1,200	...	9,570	...	1,462	...	...	...	350
Subscriptions ..	...	37,438	...	...	...	1,499	...	14,474	...	486	...	20,979
Other sources ..	...	459	...	...	...	311	...	51	...	97	...	...

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1925.

Name of dispensary.	(1)	(2)	In-patients.				Out-patients.					(15)	(16)			
			Number of beds available.	Daily average number.				Average daily attendance.								
				Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.							
									Male.	Female.	Total.					
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			
A																
Madura	1842	I	150	90	152.12	83.37	10.33	5.17	230.99	209.11	104.55	81.48	32.71	380.85	49,482	1,11,185
East Madura	...	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.21	25.59	15.85	16.57	102.22	15,093	8,412
North Avani	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61.81	23.50	15.72	13.65	114.58	17,193	3,355
Alanganallur	1906	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.01	7.97	6.90	5.43	34.31	5,187	2,690
Andipatti	1891	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.59	12.18	8.94	6.93	54.64	8,482	3,281
Batlagundu	1891	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53.16	23.26	18.66	14.57	109.65	16,110	3,814
Bodinayakanur	1880	III	2	2	1.65	.36	.13	...	2.14	68.49	20.46	16.19	11.32	116.46	19,189	4,692
Dindigul (a)	...	III	3	6	12.99	8.29	.83	.39	22.50	116.03	37.71	35.03	26.65	215.42	32,433	15,240
Kannivadi	1884	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.36	13.80	6.15	5.38	46.69	6,927	2,616
Keeranur	1913	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.36	9.96	8.48	6.21	42.01	5,456	2,855
Kodaikanal (b)	1873	III	2	2	3.58	1.68	.23	.07	5.56	22.52	10.20	7.46	6.64	46.82	10,593	7,247
Melur	1879	III	4	...	1.06	.34	.02	...	1.42	35.95	20.89	11.57	9.92	78.33	14,930	7,059
Nattam	1888	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.55	8.80	8.36	6.14	42.87	7,575	3,464
Nilikottai	1891	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.56	16.35	10.49	9.30	71.70	10,678	5,097
Palni (c)	1872	III	4	4	3.60	.71	.59	.09	4.99	36.00	15.07	9.38	7.50	68.25	9,199	11,225
Periyakulam (d)	1872	III	11	11	6.25	1.54	.18	.13	8.10	67.11	25.20	17.98	12.98	123.22	18,179	12,079
Saptar	1888	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.08	9.89	5.82	4.94	35.73	5,218	3,332

NOTE.—(a), (b), (c) and (d). The Municipal Hospitals at Dindigul, Kodaikanal, Palni and Periyakulam have been taken under Government management from the 1st May 1928.

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1925—cont.

Name of dispensary.	(1)	(2) Of what class.	In-patients.				Out-patients.							(15) Total number of patients treated both indoors and outdoors.	(16) Total expenditure during the year.		
			Number of beds available.		Daily average number.				Average daily attendance.								
			Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.				Total.	
												Male.	Female.				
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)						
Rs.																	
Sholavandan ..	1888	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	55.60	31.91	17.14	16.64	121.29	18,563	3,813
Tallakulam ..	1917	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.71	15.45	10.98	10.31	62.45	9,938	2,117
Tirumangalam ..	1873	III	..	1	..	..	..	..	54.21	39.14	18.25	14.64	126.24	17,987	4,694
Tirupparangundram ..	1914	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.32	11.65	9.63	6.50	54.10	7,188	2,938
Udampatti ..	1876	III	..	2	..	..	..	..	2.91	2.91	15.07	13.82	88.40	15,526	6,792
Uttanapaliyam ..	1873	III	..	6	..	..	..	..	49.60	19.77	12.97	10.60	92.94	18,086	5,327
Vedasandur ..	1879	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.81	16.22	8.61	6.04	62.68	8,816	2,887
American Mission Hospital ..	1893	IV	..	..	28.30	1.12	1.20	..	78.20	1.08	9.00	1.04	89.68	12,324	24,516
Attur ..	1925	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.41	4.33	1.27	1.40	17.05	1,911	..
Kilvalavu ..	1925	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.34	2.66	1.11	1.00	9.11	686	..
Kottampatti ..	1925	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.70	6.02	.86	.66	19.24	2,372	..
Gandamayanur ..	1925	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.27	4.58	2.97	1.55	17.37	1,483	..
Virupakshi ..	1925	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.02	8.23	2.10	2.01	24.36	3,529	..
Oumbum ..	1925	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.00	5.50	3.90	3.50	25.60	2,734	..

B	Dindigul (Women and Children's Dispensary) ...	1893	III ...	...	2	...	19	...	19	...	48 07	17 15	17 54	82 76	3,970	2,726
	Madura (Rao Bahadur M. S. Narayanaswami Ayyar's Women and Children's Dispensary) ...	1894	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81 93	25 38	40 81	148 12	16,015	5,961
	(American Mission Women and Children's Hospital), 1898		IV ...	...	109	0 16	43 52	6 55	13 27	6 19	81 02	14 49	22 81	121 36	14,966	34,059
	District Total, Class A (General Dispensaries) ...	...	...	230	124	218 82	81 37	14 04	6 19	320 42	1,284 98	571 54	354 04	286 16	873,470	2,55,707
	District Total, Class B (Female Dispensaries) ...	...	...	...	111	0 68	43 71	6 15	13 27	6 19	2 54	211 02	5 52	81 16	54,951	42,746
	Combined district total ...	...	..	230	235	219 48	125 08	20 59	19 46	384 61	1,287 52	782 56	411 56	2,848 96	408,221	2,88,453

XXVIII.—Vaccination.

Taluk and Municipalities.	Number of persons successfully vaccinated.			Registered birth-rate per 1,000 of population in			Average number of successful cases of vaccination on children under one year during three years ending 1925-26.
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
DINDIGUL DIVISION.							
Dindigul	12,453	12,614	11,734	29·0	36·5	28·8	6,984
Kodaikanal	1,216	1,220	918	37·9	39·8	40·8	451
Nilakkottai	3,124	6,289	6,794	33·5	31·2	35·5	4,537
Palni	6,194	5,851	6,168	31·2	32·8	31·7	4,224
MELUR DIVISION.							
Madura	3,391	4,262	4,503	28·0	26·6	30·6	2,183
Melur	3,945	5,601	4,679	26·6	23·3	26·7	2,113
USILAMPATTI DIVISION.							
Periyakulam	9,478	9,249	11,970	27·8	38·5	35·6	7,877
Tirumangalam	9,426	10,701	10,502	35·1	35·5	34·8	7,277
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Bodinayakanur	588	992	830	46·9	47·3	48·8	621
Dindigul	945	1,027	1,056	39·5	41·9	40·9	840
Kodaikanal	190	195	310	44·3	45·2	52·3	146
Madura	15,638	17,758	17,028	41·6	42·5	40·9	17,547
Palni	593	551	528	41·6	38·3	34·6	353
Periyakulam	920	959	968	54·1	40·5	50·8	643
District total	68,901	77,269	77,983	35·2	37·8	38·2	55,806

XXIX.—Civil Justice.

(Average of the statistics for the years 1916–25.)

Class of Court.	Number of all original suits disposed of.	Average value of suits of which value was estimable in money.	Number of appealable decrees passed in disposed of cases.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions confirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		Rs.					
Village Courts	6,657	20	...	...	...	...	...
Village Bench Courts ...	(a) 285	...	..	...	...	...	...
Village Panchayat Courts.	(b) 5,174	17	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Courts	2,086	17	1,740	171	117	39	33
District Munsif's Courts...	5,661	421	4,049	382	364	220	60
Subordinate Judges' Courts	212	9,395	176	29	20	13	65
District Judges' Court ...	9	7,188	..	..	..	...	...

NOTE.—The District Munsifs and the Sub-Judges have disposed of 101,760 and 28,316 Small Cause Suits, respectively, during the ten years.

(a) Average for six years from 1916 to 1921.

(b) Do. four years from 1922 to 1925.

XXX.— Criminal Justice.

(Number of persons convicted of certain offences in each of the ten years 1916—25.)

Offence. (1)	1916 (2)	1917 (3)	1918 (4)	1919 (5)	1920 (6)	1921 (7)	1922 (8)	1923 (9)	1924 (10)	1925 (11)
Murder ..	1	2	6	21	7	7	9	16	18	25
Culpable homicide ...	1	1	1	8	4	2	.	10	...	...
Hurts and assaults ...	338	304	260	228	379	235	199	192	144	245
Other offences against the person ...	24	21	22	14	100	10	31	83	78	3
Dacoity ...	33	14	16	22	35	19	17	9	15	46
Robbery ...	17	19	12	36	9	20	18	22	14	30
Houso breaking ..	11	2	...	...	36	45	61	48	37	...
Cattle theft ...	155	96	120	226	171	264	119	131	187	184
Other thefts ...	314	331	307	388	377	284	370	370	389	471
Other charges against property ...	47	13	17	33	51	41	110	67	68	30
Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII) ...	178	228	105	175	119	88	175	137	224	239
Other offences against the Penal Code...	1,097	1,525	1,914	1,181	2,000	743	1,992	1,228	1,703	2,875
Total ...	2,216	2,554	2,813	2,332	3,288	1,758	3,195	2,416	2,877	4,148
Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour	133	135	66	171	62	27	58	120	30	25
Offences under the Madras Salt Act, IV of 1889 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Madras Forest Act, V of 1882 ...	5,037	3,165	3,474	3,154	3,394	2,750	3,047	3,582	3,595	3,212
Offences under the Madras Abkari Act, I of 1886 ...	176	113	72	62	27	34	44	53	38	67
Offences under the District Municipalities Act.	1,250	1,241	635	896	867	1,136	59	6	63	1,531
Other offences against Special and Local Laws.	7,498	5,868	5,459	7,219	11,745	8,985	3,062	2,946	3,399	8,201
Grand total' ...	16,313	13,176	12,549	13,834	19,373	14,690	9,345	9,023	10,002	17,184

XXXI. —Work of Criminal Courts.

(Average of the statistics for the ten years 1916—25.)

Class of Courts.						Number of original cases instituted.	Number of appeals received.
(1)						(2)	(3)
Village Magistrates	...	...	...	...	..	489	...
Bench Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	7,629	...
Special Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	552	...
Stipendiary subordinate Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	10,647	...
Deputy, Assistant and Joint Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	476	276
District Magistrate	...	...	...	...	...	4	25
Court of Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	80	68

XXXII.—Police and Jails in 1926.

Taluk.	Police Circles.	Number of Police		Police Force.								Total accommodation in them.	Remarks.
		Stations.	Out posts.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Police Taluk-yaris.	Revenue Taluk-yaris.	Number of Known Depot-taluk-yaris.	Number of Sub-taluk-yaris.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Madura Town	Madura Town	3	1	1	6	23	156	...	...	58	...	...
DINDIGUL DIVISION.													
Dindigul	Dindigul	6	...	1	6	13	90	...	194	48	2	52	(a) Comprises Palni Taluk and Kanuivadi station of the Dindigul Taluk.
Palni	Palni (a)	6	1	1	6	12	78	...	134	87	1	21	
Nilakkottai	Sholavandan (b)	6	1	1	5	9	73	2	125	76	1	16	(b) Comprises Nilakkottai taluk, Chekanoor station of Tirumangalam Taluk, some villages of Madura Taluk and Ambadurai station of Dindigul Taluk.
Kodaikanal (c)	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	1	2	(c) Comprises a portion of Periyakulam Taluk and Kodaikanal Taluk.
USILAMPATTI DIVISION.													
Tirumangalam	Tirumangalam	5	2	1	6	12	99	2	238	46	2	32	(d) Including Kodaikanal Taluk.
Periyakulam	Periyakulam (c)	5	...	1	6	12	76	...	96	22	1	24	
Uttamapalayam	Uttamapalayam	5	1	1	6	10	67	2	81	(d) 44	1	30	
MADRAS DIVISION.													
Madura	Madura Taluk	6	1	1	6	10	100	...	115	18	No sub-jail	...	
Melur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	1	24	
Total	Total	41	7	8	47	101	789	6	1,111	393	10	201	

XXXIII.—Income-tax.

Years.	Number of assessees.	Amount of income-tax demand.	Incidence of tax.		
			Per head of assessees.	Per head of population.	
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1922-23	1,791	8,84,955 0 0	494 1 9	0 7 0	
1923-24	2,894	9,56,247 0 0	330 7 0	0 7 7	
1924-25	3,011	7,69,580 0 0	255 6 1	0 6 2	
1925-26	3,035	7,14,623 0 0	233 2 2	0 5 8	
1926-27	2,763	7,05,698 0 0	255 6 6	0 5 8	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE "A" VOLUME OF THE MADURA DISTRICT GAZETTEER.

[EDITED BY W. FRANCIS, I.C.S., 1906.]

CHAPTER II.—POLITICAL HISTORY*.

Nayaka
dynasty.

Page 40.—*Add* as footnote 3 the following:—A suggestion has been made that the dynasty, which was founded in 1559 and which held sway over the Madura country till 1736, should be called the "Nayak" or "Nayaka" dynasty and that individual rulers of that line should have the appellation "Nayaka" or "Nayak" and not "Nayakan." The words are derived from a Sanskrit root meaning "to lead" and the corruption into "Nayakan," though long in use, is said to be hardly in keeping with the dignity of the royal house.

Page 41.—*Add* at the end of the last paragraph the following:—The viceroyalty of Madura, however, can be said to go back to the foundation of the Vijayanagar Empire itself, Kampana Udaiyar being the first viceroy, and his nephew holding the same office under Harihara II. With the decline of the power of Vijayanagar, the chieftains in the south began warring with one another for appropriation of as much territory as they could to themselves, and it was about this time that Krishna Deva Raya sent Nagama Nayaka, an officer trained under Saluva Narasimha, to subdue the Madura country, and hand it over to the Pandya chieftain in the same way as he had sent Vira Narasimha to the Chola country. It would appear that, while the viceroy of the Chola country (Vira Narasimha) rebelled during the closing years of Krishna Deva Raya's administration and fled to Travancore, the Pandya Chandra-sekhara, whom Nagama Nayaka was sent out to help, complained to the Raya in person that Nagama would not hand over the country to him. The emperor felt obliged, when his further mandates were thus disobeyed, to send Viswanatha (Nagama's own son) to punish the latter. Thus while the constitution of the viceroyalty of Madura dates somewhere between 1345 and 1348 when the Muhammadan sovereignty was crushed by Kumara Kampana, the actual foundation of Nayaka rule as a semi-independent power must be considered to have begun long after the occupation of Madura by Nagama or his supersession by his son Viswanatha. During Viswanatha's viceroyalty, and on the death of his master Krishna Deva Raya, King Achutha of Vijayanagar invaded

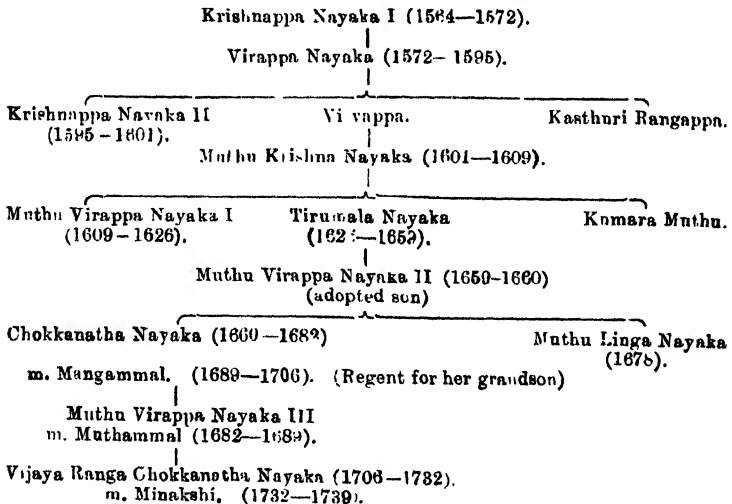
* For the notes of additions to this chapter the Compiler is indebted to Rev. J. Oastets, M.A., of Trichinopoly, and to the "History of the Nayakas of Madura" published by the Madras University in 1924.

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South India and subdued the Chola country and reduced the Pandyas of the extreme south, one of whom subsequently gave his daughter in marriage to Achutha. He left the Chola country (Tanjore) under Sevvappa Nayaka, his wife's sister's husband, as viceroy. The next invasion to the south by Vithala Raja was undertaken by Vijayanagar against the Portuguese and Travancore during the reign of Sadasiva when the virtual rulers of Vijayanagar were the three brothers. Vithala stayed in the south for ten years after his successful invasion and then left for the north, when Viswanatha's authority and influence was considerably extended; and it was then that the Nayakship of Madura as an independent State began (1559).^{*} Much of the spade work necessary for the consolidation of its power and for the proper regulation of the relationship between the viceroy and subordinate states had been accomplished before that date by Viswanatha and his companion and adviser Ariyanatha Mudaliyar. After the battle of Talikota in 1565 which shook the empire to its foundations, the distant viceroys became practically independent kings.

Page 42.—*Substitute for the first paragraph the following:—* The successors of Viswanatha in the Nayakship of Madura as mentioned in the *History of the Nayaks of Madura* and their dates as amended by Father Castets, S.J., are given below:—



^{*} Rev. J. Castets, S.J., says—"The letters of St. Francis Xavier show that the Portuguese had no power over the Fishery Coast and that during the War against Travancore they supplied horses to the Madura cavalry. No actual invasion of Travancore took place and the war ended with a treaty of peace for which Xavier's good offices were made use of by the King of Travancore; and the leader of the Madura army with whom the peace was concluded was not Vithala but the Poligar of Uthumamalai—the Bettumamal of Xavier."

Page 44.—Add the following to the third paragraph:—It was during the reign of Muthu Virappa I in 1616 that the capital was transferred from Madura to Trichinopoly, the object being (as mentioned in the Jesuit letters) “to make war with the King of Tanjore.” His brother Tirumala Nayaka removed it back to Madura some ten or twelve years after he became ruler, apparently because Trichinopoly was too near the “zone of war” and it was thought safer to remove the capital to a place more distant and more central.

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Page 47.—Add the following after the first two lines on this page:—Travancore, which was last reduced to submission to Vijayanagar by Vithala Raja in 1543 and remained since then loyal to the Madura Nayaks, tried to assert its independence and stopped its tributes, and Tirumala invaded Travancore in 1634-5 and succeeded in defeating the Rajah.

His wars.

Add to the third paragraph the following:—The invasion of Madura by the Mysore army and its subsequent retreat have come to be known as the “War of the Noses” and a reference to the dexterity with which the Mysoreans cut off the noses of the enemy and sent them to their headquarters is made in Grose’s “Voyage to the East Indies” and in a Fort St. George Resolution of January 1679.* During the retreat even the King of Mysore was mutilated in this way. The reason for this particular form of barbarity is not clear.

Add at the end of the page:—These stories about Tirumala’s death seem to be without foundation. A Jesuit letter mentions that Tirumala died at the age of 75, when it is unlikely that he would be carrying on an amorous intrigue with a woman as one tradition asserts. *La Mission du Madure* states at page 205 as follows: “About the same time (1655) Tirumala Nayaka escaped the dagger of an assassin, disguised as a woman and hiding in the palace unnoticed for three days. A little later, his life was endangered again by an abscess on the head.” In the annual letter of 1659 it is related as follows: “In the course of this year, the Moorish army counting only 12,000 horse came in to receive the tribute due to them, together with three years’ arrears. But the number of merchants and camp followers that accompanied it was so great that it gave the impression of an army and more powerful than it was in reality. The people of these parts were terrified. Tirumala relying on his diplomacy and his artifices thought he could well arrange everything before the affair came to a climax. But just at that time he suddenly went down to hell (sic) together with over 200 wives chosen among his preferred ones, who allowed

His death.

* Records of Fort St. George—Diary and Consultation Book 1676-79, page 158—Published by the Government Press, Madras, in 1911.

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themselves to be burnt with him". The story about his conversion to Christianity is unsubstantiated. He was sympathetic towards the Christian missionaries and allowed to them, as to all his subjects, freedom in the practice of their religion. At the same time his gifts to the temples and the buildings and gopurams that he constructed and the agharhas he endowed contradict the suggestion that owing to leanings towards Christianity he was latterly antagonistic to Hinduism.

Chokkanatha's transfer of capital.

*Page 51.—Add after the second paragraph:—*The Court was again transferred to Trichinopoly or rather it was made the second capital towards the close of the year 1675. In the following year Chokkanatha started the construction of a palace and other buildings in the new capital for the construction of which he laid hands on the magnificent palace of Tirumala Nayaka at Madura and ordered the removal of some of its materials to Trichinopoly. His palace should not be confounded with Mangammal's Palace: it was another whose ruins were visible until a few years ago to the east of the town.

His times.

*Page 52.—Add after the first paragraph the following:—*It would appear that after failing in his first attempt Ekoji made a show of restoring to Chengamala Das, the scion of the old Tanjore line of Nayakas, his kingdom as required by the Sultan of Bijapur and that his usurpation came later. Chengamala incurred the displeasure of Venkanna, the prime minister of Alagiri who worked for the restoration of the old line, by appointing in his place his foster father, a merchant of Negapatam. Venkanna therefore plotted with Ekoji and eventually induced him after the death of the Sultan to march upon Tanjore and capture it.

Last paragraph, second line —Add between the words "adventurer" and "who" the following:—"named Rustum Khan who was a cavalry commander under the Nayaka and "

Ranga
Krishna
Muthu
Virappa
(1682-89).

*Page 53.—Add after the first sentence of the third paragraph the following:—*This Muthu Virappa III was the son of Chokkanatha by Mangammal, who was the daughter of Dalavay Linganna Nayak (referred to in the Jesuit letter of 1666), whom Chokkanatha might have married or raised to the position of chief queen after his failure to secure the hand of the Tanjore princess. Mangammal was pregnant at the time of Chokkanatha's death and so escaped *sati*.

Mangammal's death.

*Page 55.—Add at the end of the page the following paragraph:—*It is not unlikely that tradition lies not only regarding Mangammal's character but also anent the circumstances of her end. If her death was in fact as tragic as oral tradition represents it to have been, some mention would have been made of it in the letters of the Jesuits of 1707, now available, and written sometime after the event, or in any contemporary record.

she was a great friend of the Jesuits and encouraged the Mission. Whatever her "amorous escapades" (page 54) may have been as a young woman, she was 37 years old when she assumed the Regency. A Hindu widow who has lost her husband and her son and is past middle age is more likely to be given to good works than to lead an abandoned life, and Mangammal's first minister Dalavay Narasappayya encouraged her in acts of benevolence for the public good. It is unchivalrous to suggest that she sought in this manner to make amends for an early life of easy virtue and there is no historical foundation for any such charge. The stone statue on the bank of the golden lily tank is that of her last minister Achayya who rose to prominence only after Narasappayya's death in 1702 during the war with the Setupathi, when she was past 50 years old. A widow among the Nayakas is not debarred from wearing jewels or continuing to dress as a married woman, and the fact that the queen-regent was represented by a painter some 200 years after her death in a particular manner on the roof of a temple mantapam does not establish any imputation of nuchastity against her. Mangammal earned universal respect during her life time among her own people and among the foreigners with whom she had had dealings of state and her administration has become a byword for justice, charity, and benevolence.

CHAP. II.
POLITICAL
HISTORY.

Page 56. -- Add after the first paragraph the following : -- The Jesuit letters since available describe him as entirely taken up by plays, dances and women, and lavish of gifts to his minions and flatterers the chief of whom were the newly created Thondaman and the Marava to both of whom he had made large grants of land. There was a great flood in the Cauvery followed by a serious famine in 1709 the like of which had never been heard of. Chinna Muppala Nayaka, the second in the kingdom, greatly oppressed the people and conspired against the king, but the plot was discovered and he was put to death in 1711. The king trusted no one and no one trusted him. He turned actor, and dressed as a woman (1716); and in 1731 died of a shameless disease brought on by his excesses.

Vijaya Ranga
Chokka.
natha.

CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE.

The Roman
Catholic
Mission.*

*Page 75.—Substitute the following for the last paragraph on the page:—*The earliest missionary to visit Madura was a Portuguese named Father Fernandez. This Jesuit was in charge of a small church intended for Paravar (fishermen) merchants resorting from the Coast to Madura for their trade and though he laboured for twelve years at the capital did not succeed in converting even a Pariah to Christianity owing to the attitude adopted by all classes alike to the reception of instruction in religion from those who ate beef and did not recognise caste distinctions.

Father Robert de Nobili, an Italian of good birth (related to two popes and a cardinal, and the nephew of another cardinal) came next in 1606. He saw at once that the only way to success was to disconnect Christianity from the idea of its being the religion of any particular nation or caste, and to approach Indians in approved Indian fashion, or, as he described it himself, "making himself an Indian to the Indians". After his plans had been carefully weighed and examined, not only by the Provincial and his advisers, but also by the veteran Malabar Missionary, Archbishop Roz of Cranganore, they were finally approved and sanctioned enthusiastically by the masterful Archbishop Menezes, Governor of Goa, who, in order to obviate difficulties, placed the new Mission under the Archbishop of Cranganore.

His plan having thus been approved, de Nobili separated himself from Father Fernandez and built a house and a chapel on a site given him by a Nayaka of high position, in the Brahman agra-haram, which he made his head quarters. He changed his dress for that of a Brahman Sanyasi, adapted himself strictly to the Brahman manner of life, assumed a native name Tatva Bodagar (the teacher of the truth), and used only Brahmans as servants. He called himself a "Roman Raja Sanyasi" come for the purpose of making the *Sathya Vedam* known to the people of India; and Indian Roman Catholic Christians are to this day known in the Tamil country as "*Vedakarars*".

*Page 76.—Delete from the second sentence of the first paragraph on this page the clause "and at the beginning . . . rapidity" and substitute the following:—*But Father Nobili's early converts, at first exclusively from the "three thread wearing castes" and especially from the Nayaka ruling caste, were far from being counted, as has been gratuitously alleged, by scores. At the end of his first three years in Madura Father Nobili himself announced as a joyful piece of news that the number of such converts had totalled sixty.

* The note of additions under this head has been supplied by Rev. J. Castets, S.J., of the Cathedral, Trichinopoly, for a long time Professor of Philosophy at the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

Delete the last two sentences of the first paragraph and *substitute* the following paragraphs:—But Father de Nobili's brethren in religion, accustomed as they were to the very different method adopted with the Christians of the coast, could only regard with alarm the new preacher's innovations, so novel and in many points so different from what they had till then regarded as a sacred inheritance from their predecessors. Above all they regarded with special disfavour the new preacher's insistence in dissociating himself from everything Portuguese and admitting Portuguese into his church only among the outcastes. Father Fernandez, long tirades against the caste customs and social rites allowed by de Nobili to the converts, uniformly conclude with a protest at the injury at the same time inflicted on Portuguese prestige. A Provincial of the same mind as Father Fernandez, who came in as Superior in 1612, forbade Father de Nobili all further proselytising according to this new method, pending what he hoped would soon be received, its final condemnation by Rome. The number of de Nobili's converts was then estimated by Father Fernandez at 150.

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—
The Roman
Catholic
Mission.

In spite, however, of most damning reports Rome did not move. The traducers therefore of Father de Nobili turned all their efforts towards Lisbon. His innovations were there represented as a State problem, the reason given being, according to Father Vico, Nobili's companion, that if they were not absolutely prohibited it was feared that the Brahmans at Goa would claim similar privileges. This new move succeeded, and the result was a royal rescript, dated 16th March 1616 ordering the Primate of Goa to hold a public Synod in order to go thoroughly into the whole question. Meanwhile diplomacy brought pressure to bear on the Sovereign Pontiff to issue the necessary Briefs for holding that Synod. In spite of all this the Briefs demanded were issued only towards the end of 1617 and what was ordered by them was not a regular Synod but only a simple consultation by a few Jesuit theologians and the Inquisitors in the presence of the Archbishops of Goa and Cranganore, in order to settle once for all the doubts that might have arisen in connexion with this matter.

These Papal directions notwithstanding, the Primate of Goa convened a regular Synod with a view not to examine but to condemn Nobili. In thus deciding, however, he had left out of account the energetic intervention of Archbishop Roz and the open mind of the Dominican Inquisitor. Father de Nobili was allowed to unfold and defend his views and the Inquisitor was so convinced that he made it his special concern to see that it triumphed against the opposition, both before the Lisbon inquisition and the Holy Office in Rome. The solemn conclusion of the whole affair was a Bull issued by Pope Gregory XV, dated 31st January 1623, approving the concessions made

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Mission.

to his converts by Father Robert de Nobili in the manner and measure in which they had been explained and defended by him.

Substitute for the second paragraph the following:— Meanwhile a series of great events had happened in the Mission at Madura. The obnoxious Provincial had been replaced by another more favourable to the Mission, who had at once withdrawn the prohibition. In consequence, from 1616 onwards a number of fresh converts were made, so that in 1623, when the Papal Bull of approbation was received, their number was over 300, but almost all of them had followed the royal court in its withdrawal from Madura to Trichinopoly. Profiting by their departure and the greater freedom of movement allowed him by the Pope's approval, Father de Nobili began his true mission of proselytisation of which his earlier efforts at Madura had been only the prelude. In a few years he founded new Mission centres consisting mainly of caste people, at Trichinopoly, Salem, Satyamangalam and Tanjore. The conversion of a Valluvar, whom Father de Nobili himself had baptized at Trichinopoly, had at the same time developed congregations of Pariah Christians, especially at Karur and Trichinopoly and to facilitate the holding of intercourse with them Nobili instituted another category of missionaries called Pandaraswamis, who with certain precautions were permitted access to all sorts of people, caste or no caste.

At the beginning of 1640 Father de Nobili was again in Madura where the frustrated covetousness of a Court grandee, who thought him possessed of immense wealth, caused him to be thrown into prison. He and his companion Father de Maya were kept there for two full years with hardly any food. The latter came out of it completely shattered in health. Father de Nobili, upon his release, retired to a small hut chapel from whence he continued to take care of the Christians that had remained in Madura, until in 1643 broken health and impaired eye-sight forced him to take rest, first in the Jesuit Residence of Jaffna, and three years later, in San Thome, Madras, where he died all but blind in 1656. By that time his Mission counted over 30,000 converts. In 1684 the original Madura Mission ceded Salem and Coimbatore to the Mysore Mission and in 1702 another portion north of the latitude of Pondicherry went to form the Carnatic Mission.

Delete the words "in 1746" at the end of the third paragraph and substitute in its place "at Ambalacat in 1747".

Substitute for the last paragraph on the page the following:— Thereafter the Jesuit Mission appears to have languished. There were turned against it all the forces of Jesuitophobia then so prevalent in Southern Europe. The first blow came from Portugal where in 1759 by royal decree the Society was civilly suppressed and the Jesuit priests were ordered to be seized as State prisoners and sent to Lisbon. But in India, outside

Portuguese territories, the latter part of the order could not be executed, and so the Portuguese missionaries of the Madura and Mysore Missions remained and the work continued much as before; but those who died could not be replaced by fresh recruits. A similar order suppressing the Society was issued in France in 1763; yet the missionaries of the Carnatic were not only allowed but requested to continue in their mission. Finally, after the entire suppression of the Society by the Pope in 1773, the remaining ex-Jesuits of the Carnatic were made to amalgamate in 1777 with the priests of the Paris Foreign Missions, and under the jurisdiction of the Vicar Apostolic of Pondicherry they took up Missionary work in the missions of the Carnatic and Mysore. To the same Vicar Apostolic was entrusted in 1778 both the Missions of Madura and of the Fishery Coast; and in 1795 Monsignor Champenoi, the Vicar Apostolic, visited the Madura Christians. Much of the work of the previous missionaries had been undone already and converts were relapsing to Hinduism. Against the extension of the jurisdiction, however, the Padroado or Goanese party managed to protect themselves by obtaining a decree in their favour from the Hon'ble the East India Company and all attempts to introduce into those Missions propaganda missionaries were completely frustrated, but as the Padroado party was more anxious to keep off intruders from entering such preserves than to man them with a proper complement of missionaries, those Missions soon fell into such a state of neglect that the Holy See urged the Vicar Apostolic of Pondicherry to make another attempt to induce some of his own priests to come to their help. The first band of such missionaries were Fathers Mehay, James and Mousset to penetrate into the Madura country in 1830. The Vicar Apostolic thereafter petitioned Rome to relieve him of the charge of those Missions and to entrust them again to the Jesuits of the restored Society. In July 1836 Pope Gregory XVI created the Vicarate Apostolic of the Coromandel Coast, which included the Madura country, and in December of the same year the Madura Mission was detached therefrom and formed into a separate organization under the Jesuits.

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—
Roman
Catholic
Mission.

Page 77.—*Add* at the end of the third paragraph the following:—Lastly by another Concordat between the Holy See and Portugal, signed on 1st May 1928 the two remnants of the Mylapore jurisdiction in the Madura district were made over to the Bishop of Trichinopoly.

Substitute the following for the fourth paragraph:—There are 129 churches in the district, the largest Roman Catholic congregations at the present time being those of Madura and Dindigul. The Mission employs 24 European or Indian Parish priests, keeps up at Madura orphanages for boys and girls, two convents and schools for girls (one managed by European and the other by Indian nuns), a high school and a dispensary, and forty elementary schools in the four taluks of

CHAP. III. THE PEOPLE. —
The Roman Catholic Mission. Madura, Tirumangalam, Melur and Usilampatti. The Dindigul division has also a high school for boys and a middle school for girls in Dindigul itself; six convent schools for girls, two higher elementary schools and over sixty elementary schools in the three taluks of Dindigul, Palni and Uttamapalaiyam. Three European sisters are employed as nurses in the hospital at Madura.

American Mission.

*Page 78.—Add at the end of the page :—*Since 1906 there has been a great extension of the Mission's activities. There were in 1928, 17,570 pupils on the rolls of all the schools under its management, which include one first grade college, two high schools, three normal training institutions, a trades school, two bible training schools, six middle schools and 300 elementary schools. The total income from fees was Rs. 83,500, contributions Rs. 43,050 and appropriations from America (excluding salaries of Missionaries) Rs. 1,67,000. The Mission maintains two hospitals in Madura, one for women and children and the other for men, and several dispensaries, and the total number of patients treated in 1928 was 3,031 in-patients and 114,563 out-patients. Industrial work has expanded considerably during the last twenty years, and the Mission's trade school in Pasumalai is popular. An orphanage called the "Birds' Nest" is run in Madura as an appendage to the Women's hospital and has over 50 children in it. The Mission has its own share in the work of reclamation of the Kallars and is conducting 60 schools for them which provide education for 3,000 Kallar children; there is also some industrial work carried on in these schools. There are at present 65 missionaries on the roll. All evangelical work and elementary education is in the hands of the Madura Church Council, a body of 80 members, of whom only 15 are missionaries. The hospital, schools and college have each a separate council to manage them. There are 35 ordained Indian ministers, 625 teachers and 317 other workers connected with the Church Council and the mission institutions.

*Page 92.—Add at the end of the second paragraph the following sentence :—*Ammayappa Kone, the father of this agitation, now an old man, was living in 1928, at Usilampatti in Dindigul taluk.

Reclamation of Kallars.

*Page 93.—Add the following as a separate paragraph after the first paragraph on this page :—*The work of the Labour Department in Madura is confined to the reclamation of these Kallars who for centuries have led lives of lawlessness and violence. The methods adopted to reclaim them are three-fold in character. The first is to make the criminal as thoroughly unpopular with the members of his own community as he is with the outside public. Secondly, as far as possible, alternative occupations are sought for them so that they may be rendered economically independent Hand in hand with the

above two remedial measures, attempts are being made to divert the energies of the younger and more adventurous Kallars to other channels than that of crime. There are 970 Kallar villages in Madura and 64 in Ramnad. All but three have been placed under the control of Panchayats who have been steadily reporting crimes and assisting the local police in the detection of crimes and recovery of property. Over 272 co-operative societies have been organized and registered, through whom long and short term loans are granted to members, and some of them run stores for the supply of the necessities of life to individual members. A special police officer had been appointed by Government to encourage the growth of Panchayats throughout the district and help the Kallars generally to abandon their former life of lawlessness. Cottage industries such as tape and rope making have been introduced and in schools specially started for Kallar boys vocational training is given in weaving, carpentry and tailoring. There is a special hostel at Usilampatti for Kallar boys and boarding grants are given to such pupils reading in other institutions also. The Scout movement has been encouraged and has become popular. Weaving, mat making, carpentry, blacksmithy, and tailoring have been introduced in special villages called industrial centres which show steady and all-round progress in providing an occupation for the Kallars. Lands at the disposal of Government and available near each Kallar village are as far as possible assigned to Kallars who have not sufficient lands to support their families, and by April 1929 an extent of 4,000 acres had been assigned. Such assignments are made inalienable and the Kallars have now realized the good intentions of the Government and their determination to deal with them firmly: in consequence, the vast majority of the community have shown definite signs of reform. It is in the younger generation that the most lasting effects are to be looked for and accordingly education is made compulsory in the different centres and over 350 schools have so far been opened. Of special value is the domestic training given to girls, in the various institutions where boarding facilities are provided.

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Page 111.—*Add* at the end of the page the following paragraph:—The community has always objected to being called "Patnulkarans" which is the name by which they are generally called by the other inhabitants on the ground that it indicates their business and not their class. They also object to being included among the Non-Brahmans in the rules for the election of members to the local legislature. They prefer to be called "Sourashtra Brahmins" or shortly "Sourashtras", that is, people who originally came from a country known as Sourashtra. Their ceremonies including those during marriages and funerals follow more the Brahman than the Dravidian custom, and they maintain, like the Brahmins, an Adyayana patasala for giving instruction in the Vedas to their boys, which had 70

Principal
castes,
Sourashtras.

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boys under tuition in 1928. They have largely taken to industrial and secular education and some of their young men have had an industrial training in English Universities. The Sabha maintains, besides the popular high school (to which they propose to add an industrial section), 21 elementary schools for boys and a school for girls. They are also taking a growing interest in politics, and the representative for Madura in the Madras Legislative Council was a Sourashtra from 1917 to 1930. Many of their youths go to the Bombay Victoria Technical Institute for industrial training and the community practically owns the India Gold Thread Mills Company of Madras, the Pandiyan Mills of Madura and the Madura Knitting Factory.

CHAPTER IV.—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION.

Wet culti-
vation

Page 114, line 4.—Add after “cotton is of considerable importance” the following:—“and Karunganni, a strain of the Tinnevely cotton popularized by the Agricultural Department is finding favour with the black soil ryots and has largely replaced the local Uppam cotton;”

Page 114, Paddy.—Add after the first sentence in paragraph 2:—Under the Periyār channels in Periyakulam 90 per cent, in Nilakkōttai 75 per cent and in Madura 25 per cent of the irrigated land is cropped twice with paddy. Only a few villages in Mēlūr taluk are in the double crop area. The bulk of the ayacut in Mēlūr taluk is single crop.

Page 114, line 27.—Add after “garlic” “and cumin.”

Page 115, line 15.—Substitute for the sentence beginning with the word “Cake:” —Cake is now being used as manure on the advice of the Agricultural Department.

Page 115, line 22.—Delete the sentence “No special manurial crops are grown”

Line 24.—For the words “the leaves usually employed” read “the plants generally used.”

Page 115, line 25.—Add after the words “cattle manure” the following:—Green leaf manure is not easily available, but special manurial crops such as Kolinji, Sunnhemp and Bengal Dhaincha are popular introductions of the Agricultural Department. Bonemeal, superphosphate and ammonium sulphate are other fertilizers the use of which has greatly extended lately.

Page 116.—Delete in line 7 the sentence “It seems probable . . . with success,” and add the following:—A high yielding variety known locally as ‘Toppi samba has

been introduced by the Agricultural Department with great success. It is a selected strain known in the Department as G.E.B 24. It comes to harvest in 135 days. Other varieties introduced by the Agricultural Department and becoming popular with the Periyār ryots are Co. 1 and A.D.T. 5, two strains of *sambu* paddy.

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AGRICULTURE
AND
IRRIGATION.
Wet cultivation.

Page 116.—Add at the end of the first paragraph :—A small plot of 4 acres in Madura City (in the Technical Institute compound) is in the hands of the Agricultural Department, where scientifically selected strains are grown for the benefit of the wet land ryots. Green manure crops are raised for demonstration purposes. Iron ploughing, economic planting and other cultural methods on improved modern lines are also done in order that ryots may see and follow them.

Page 117.—Add to the last paragraph :—The improvement suggested has been largely demonstrated during the past several years and is now commonly adopted by the ryots for crops like cotton and cumbu.

Dry cultivation.
cotton.

Page 119.—Add after the second paragraph the following :—There is a noteworthy increase in the cultivation of cotton, the district total having risen from 6.6 per cent of the cultivated area in 1903-04 to 15 in 1928-29. The reason is certainly due to the introduction of "Cambodia" cotton the lint characteristics of which are similar to those of American upland cotton. Cambodia cotton was not introduced in the southern districts till 1905 and it did not attain popularity among the people till a few years later. People saw that there was profit in the cultivation of this variety of cotton and the consequence is that its extension in this district is very marked.

In the years 1916, 1917 and 1918, an inferior variety of cotton known as "pulichai" was grown on a large scale replacing the "Tinny" or "Tinnevely" cotton which had previously been cultivated. The high ginning percentage and good yields of this "pulichai" cotton in normal years made it very popular and it seemed then as though the "Tinny" cotton would be exterminated. The Agricultural Department, however, discouraged its cultivation by distributing an improved type of "Karunganni" cotton known as "Company 3" which was equal to "Pulichai" in point of yield, ginning percentage and market value and with the co-operation of the trade "pulichai" cotton was eradicated completely and its place taken by the improved strains of Karunganni. Concurrently with the introduction of the improved strain of cotton, better methods of cultivation such as sowing in lines and bullock hoeing by wooden hoes, deep ploughing with iron ploughs, etc., were also introduced in the taluk.

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**AGRICULTURE
 AND
 IRRIGATION.**
 ———
 Dry cultivation : cotton.

Trials made in the Kovilpatti Agricultural station and elsewhere showed that Cambodia cotton could be successfully grown under irrigation. Seeds of this variety of cotton were accordingly distributed. The crop did well so long as it was cultivated properly under wells in garden lands. In course of time the demand for this superior cotton became keen and more attractive prices were offered and this cotton came to be cultivated in all kinds of soil, mostly under dry conditions as in the case of the "Tinny" cotton. The result was that this cotton deteriorated in quality and quantity and became subject to serious insect attack. The crop was allowed to stand in the field for two to three years and this multiplied the insect pests to a very alarming extent. At this juncture the Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act was enforced whereby this cotton had to be pulled out every year by the end of August. This Act has been in force for the past five or six years and as a result the quality and the yield have greatly improved and better prices are again offered by the purchasing firms. At the Cotton breeding station, Coimbatore, they are also trying to evolve superior strains of this cotton and it is hoped that in course of time it may be possible to distribute superior strains of even this type of cotton.

Irrigation.

Page 122.—The table may be revised as follows :—

Taluk.	Percentage of assessed wet land which is assessed at									
	Rs. 10-10-0.	Rs. 9-6-0.	Rs. 8-2-0.	Rs. 6-14-0.	Rs. 5-10-0.	Rs. 4-6-0.	Rs. 3-2-0.	Rs. 2-8-0.	Rs. 2-6-0.	
Dindigul ... ..	...	...	4	9	29	40	15	8	...	
Madura	0.1	4	19	21.8	23	22	7	8	0.1	
Nilakköttai	0.1	1	5	20	16.3	35	15	6	1.6	
Palni	1.8	1	3	8.2	20	44.5	22	...	...
Periyakulam ... ..	...	20	6.5	21.5	40	28	4	3	...	
Tirumangalam ... ..	...	0.1	6	26	39.4	28	5	0.5	...	
Melur ... ..	...	...	0.1	1.7	15	56	35	2.0	0.2	
District total	0.2	1.2	6.2	15.5	26.1	35	18	2.5	0.8	

**Berijam
 project.**

Page 125.—Insert before paragraph 7 :—"The Berijam project was completed in 1912 at a cost of Rs. 13,87 500. The advantage gained by Periyakulam municipality from the supply of pure water therefrom is referred to in the notes on Chapter XIV. The project is also used for irrigation under the Varahanadi. The Periyakulam town supply has preference over irrigation.

**Tanks and
 channels.**

Page 126.—Add at the end of paragraph 1 :—"The Suruliar channels and the Tenkarai channels with the tanks supplied by them are now included in the Periyār system.

Page 128.—*Insert* at the end of the last paragraph :—A new regulator of 10 vents, 36 feet each, was constructed in 1907-08 at a cost of Rs. 4,42,200.

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AGRICULTURE
AND
IRRIGATION.

Page 130.—*Add* after the first paragraph the following :—The capital cost of the Periyār Project up to the end of 1928-29 is Rs. 107·93 lakhs. The return is 4·91 per cent approximately. The total areas irrigated with Periyār water in 1898-99 and from 1920-21 to 1928-29 is given below :—

Periyar
Project.

Year.	Area irrigated		Area irrigated	
	with Kodai or short crop.		with Kalam or long crop.	
	ACS.		ACS.	
1898-99	..	26,648		79,377
1920-21	...	49,684		1,9,712
1921-22	...	45,612		130,154
1922-23	...	47,041		130,799
1923-24	...	49,391		131,879
1924-25	...	52,399		131,959
1925-26	...	50,235		121,884
1926-27	...	49,600		131,925
1927-28	...	52,221		129,802
1928-29	...	49,783		128,650

There was a high flood in the Vaigai on the night of November 30, 1922. The height of water at Peranai Regulator was 19·85 with 9 shutters of the regulator opened 17 feet. The banks of the Periyār main canal breached in several places but there was no loss of life or crops.

There was a record flood in the Periyār on July 17, 1924. It was actually lower in height than the flood of 1922 but lasted longer. The discharge at the peak of the flood was nearly 200,000 cusecs. This was far higher than any discharge previously recorded. Some damage was done by heavy scour to the surplus channel. To prevent any similar scour in future an estimate for protective works to cost Rs. 5 lakhs is being executed.

In 1910 the water-shed cutting was widened and deepened and the width of the cutting now ranges from 26 to 34 feet and the level of the highest point of its bed has been lowered from 115 to 110 feet, making it possible to draw off five feet more water than before.

The carrying capacity of the canal at its head is not 2,016 cusecs but about 1,450 cusecs.

It is difficult to say what exactly is the cultivable area commanded, but the area irrigable under the present system without any new channels or any extensions to existing channels is about 143,000 acres. This area includes all irrigable

CHAP. IV. waste, and porambokes but does not include any area in Siva-
 AGRICULTURE ganga zamindari, though some is irrigated there almost every
 AND year.
 IRRIGATION.

With the idea of economizing water the area under the main canal was divided into a single and double crop area in 1909. The double crop area comprises the first nine branch channels and its irrigable extent is 75,426 acres. The irrigable area in the single crop zone is 55,323 acres. The double crop area has been reduced by 3,238 acres owing to the difficulty of supply.

Pambayar
 scheme.

The work of lowering the right bank escape by eight feet and erecting across it a regulator with ten shutters each 36 feet long by 16 feet high was completed in 1907 and the full supply in the lake was then raised from level 146 to level 152 giving an increase of 2,361 millions of cubic feet in the storage capacity. It was first contemplated to increase the water supply to the Periyār lake by forming another reservoir by damming the Pambayar, a river lying to the west of the Periyār in thick ever-green jungle. The catchment area was surveyed and a dam site tentatively selected. A gauging weir was erected across the river in 1910 and the river-flow and rainfall was regularly gauged throughout the year. The gaugings continued till 1915-16. The idea was to direct the water from the proposed reservoir into the Periyār lake and to use the water from both reservoirs for irrigation in Madura. The project involved the building of two dams and a great deal of tunnelling and probably the widening of the Periyār tunnel, and it was found that a water-rate of Rs. 30 was required to be levied to make the scheme productive; and the scheme was finally abandoned in 1920.

The possibility of extending irrigation from the Periyār in the Tirumangalam taluk, combined with a hydro-electric scheme has been considered. Owing to the high level at which water is drawn off for irrigation much of the stored up water lies unutilized. A proposal has been made to drive a second tunnel at a much lower level and draw off part of the present ineffective storage. The excess quantity thus set free will be nearly 50 per cent of the present effective storage. In addition to this by starting the present crop season a month earlier, it would be possible, on a rough estimate, without affecting existing irrigation, to provide a continuous flow of 400 cusecs for a hydro-electric scheme. During the non-crop season this water can be diverted through a channel taking off the Vaigai above Peranai on the right side and utilized for extension of irrigation of summer crops in the Tirumangalam taluk. The scheme which is estimated to cost altogether about Rs. 20 lakhs is under investigation.

Page 130.—*Add* at the end of paragraph 2:—The appeals preferred to the High Court and the Privy Council by Mr. Robert Fischer and others in the Peranai dam suit were dismissed.

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AGRICULTURE
AND
IRRIGATION.

Page 130, paragraph 3, lines 7 and 8.—*Substitute* “59·3 per cent” and “18 per cent” for “73 per cent” and “20 per cent” respectively.

Page 131, second sentence.—*Substitute* the following:—The average area cultivated in the quinquennium ending 1910–11, was 29·6 per cent and the assessment 36·8 per cent more than the corresponding figures of the quinquennium ending 1875–76.

Page 131.—*Insert* at the end as a fresh paragraph:—A number of co-operative credit societies have come into existence since 1906–07. To quote the words of the Special Settlement Officer from the draft scheme report “the Co-operative movement has evidently taken strong root in this district.” In the Tirumangalam taluk attempt has been made to reclaim the criminal Kallars by this means. As the movement gathers strength it is bound to do much to ameliorate the lot of the rural farmer. The Kallar tracts in the north of Melur are still the most backward parts of the district. Wells have been sunk in the Kallar villages of Tirumangalam, but there is no great increase in the number of wells in Melur.

Economic
condition of
agricul-
turists.

CHAPTER V.—FORESTS.

Page 143.—*Insert* after paragraph 4:—The following forest panchayats have been formed in the Madura District up to the end of March 1930:—

Forest
Panchayats.

Talake.	Name of panchayat area.	Extent. ACS.
<i>Reserves.</i>		
Nilakkottai ...	{ Vathilapatti	874
	{ Mannadhimangalam	1,495
	{ Sengattampatti	1,805
	{ Kaduvakkuruchi	2,259
Madura ...	{ Kodimangalam Block A	2,850
	{ and	
Tirumangalam.	{ Kodimangalam Block B	465
	{ Vikkramangalam (Part)	
	{ Nallutevanpatti	3,921
Periyakulam ...	{ Valkaradu	710
	{ Vellaikaradu	442
	{ Perumalkoilkaradu	444
Melur ...	{ Perumalmalai	1,101
	{ Usilampatti	198
Dindigul ...	{ Rengamalai-Vandamalai	1,708
	{ Karumalai	2,042
	{ Rengamalai	1,018

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FORESTS.

Taluk.	Name of panchayat area.	Extent. AOS.
<i>Unreserves.</i>		
Tirumangalam.	{ Panniyam	202
	{ Tadayampatti	987
Molar	{ Mundagamalai	553
	{ Pallapatti	1,360
	{ Padur	168
Dindigul	{ Senguruchchi, Velayudampalai- yam and Padur.	1,774
	{ Gollapatti	291

The reserves were under the control of the Forest Department till 1st July 1926 when control was transferred to the Revenue Department. The panchayats are working under the supervision of the Madras Forest Panchayat officer and Panchayat Deputy Tahsildar. The panchayats for the reserves of Nallatevanpatti, Valkaradu, Perumalkoilkaradu and Perumal-malai and for the unreserves in Tadayampatti, Pallapatti, Senguruchchi, Velayudampalaiyam and Mundagamalai were organized during the year 1926-27. With effect from 1st January 1928 the direct control of these panchayats was transferred to the district revenue staff. There were 16 panchayats in 1928 managing 15 ryots' forests occupying an area of 34 square miles and paying an annual rent of Rs. 2,325. The main source of their income is grazing fees which are regulated by agreement at 12 annas per cow unit.

In 1911-12 the issue of permits for the removal of leaf manure from reserved forests was discontinued.

Up to 1911-12 exploitation and disposal of fuel from Government reserves had been effected partly by Government agency and partly by sale of standing growth to contractors. In accordance with the general policy of Government, departmental working was put a stop to in 1912-13, the Government fuel depot in Madura was closed on 31st March 1912, and all extraction and supply of fuel from reserved forests have since been effected by contract agency.

In 1912-13 the Board sanctioned the closure of all reserves to goat browsing on permit. At that time goats were admitted on payment of annas 8 per head to browse over 43,520 acres of reserved forest. In 1913-14 the area to which they were admitted was reduced to 21,120 acres and this area was also closed from 1st July 1914.

Working
plans.

The working plans sanctioned for the Kanavaipatti and Palamedu forest ranges and for the Cumbam forest range and described at pages 142-3 have since undergone revision and modification. Modified plans were sanctioned for Kanavaipatti range in 1907, for Palamedu range and also for Cumbam range

in 1912. A special working plans officer has recently been deputed to draw up fresh plans for these areas so that at the present moment it is impossible to outline the schemes.

CHAP. V
FORESTS.

In 1917 Kanavoipatti and Palamedu ranges were split up into three, Ayalar, Sholavandan and Nattam ranges. The working plan for the fuel forests of these three ranges was sanctioned in August 1916 and the working of the fuel coupes is now regulated by those orders. The chief object of the plan is to supply Madura with fuel. The grazing of sheep in the ranges has been prohibited in accordance with the prescriptions of the working plan. All the ranges except Kodaikanal and Palni are under sanctioned working plans. A temporary working plan for supplying fuel has been drawn up for the lower slopes of Kodaikanal range.

From the year 1922 dead and windfallen timber trees have been extracted from the reserves in Cumbam range, converted departmentally and sold to the local ryots at a reasonable rate. An experimental scheme has been drawn up for working the Vannathiparai forests of Cumbam valley.

CHAPTER VI.—OCCUPATIONS AND TRADE.

*Page 147.—Add at the end of paragraph 2 :—*The appliances now in use provide for weaving fine figures on borders of cloth. These are said to have been in existence for over 10 years prior to the publication of the present volume of the Gazetteer.

The patented loom was called the Ampthill patent loom but the patentee has been unlucky and was practically ruined as he had to engage in a protracted litigation since 1901 to protect his patent which he found was infringed by many members of his community, the alleged infringers apparently claiming that they had been weaving elaborate designs on borders of *angavasthrams* and cloths in silk and gold thread with the same or similar contrivances for several years. Similar looms are in common use in Madura. A new kind of warping machine is now at work in a few private factories but the inventor refuses to take out a patent for it. His reason is that the invention is for the benefit of the whole community; but one can easily guess that his timidity is due to the fear of subsequent litigation to protect it. The new warping machine admits of any length of warp being done on it, offers better facilities for weaving up to very high counts, and is capable of a larger outturn than the elaborate process of warping by hand and walking up and down the street by the side of several staves run into the ground.

Arts and
Industries
Weaving
Appliances.

*Page 148.—Insert at the end of paragraph 1 :—*There has been no change in the dyeing process except in the solution to be used in the second step. The roots of *imburan* which were hitherto

CHAP. VI.
OCCUPATIONS
AND TRADE.

Dyeing.

largely used for giving thread a red colour have been abandoned and to make up for this, German alizarine dye which was hitherto added in a small quantity to the solution is now mixed up in a larger proportion. The change is said to be due to the greater expense and trouble involved in the use of these roots for they are costlier and have to be well ground before they can be used. Moreover a finer and deeper shade of red colour can be obtained by using German alizarine dye than with *imburan* roots. *Kayava* leaves continue to be used as before. It is said that the decrease in the import of alizarine owing to the "European wars" created for a time the necessity for the use of *imburan* roots.

Thus during the last war (1914--19) as a result of the stoppage of imports of dye-stuffs from Germany, the old dyeing processes were continued; but since then there has been a large import of dyes from Europe, and the consequence is that a part of the old process, chiefly that relating to the preparation of the yarn prior to its dyeing, is now skipped through, a procedure which is said to tell on the fastness of the colours. Rapidity in manufacture has seized the imagination of the dyers who are anxious also to expand the market for their goods; so the lumbering process of old is being slowly discarded. Some firms however follow the previous methods to keep up their reputation, and follow them strictly, but even they use a small quantity of the aniline powders to give their stuff a brightness of colour. The aniline powders which are imported in large quantities seem to demand no great effort from the dyers. The yarn or the cloth is put in the dyeing casks with the powder and some alkalis in it and slowly heated for a few hours, and then taken out and dried. The stuff comes out in very bright shining colours, which is in very great demand in this country; unfortunately the colour is fugitive and does not stand washing.

Gold and
silver thread.

Page 148.—Add at the end of paragraph 2:—The manufacture of this article continued till recently but on a smaller scale than before, by a very few Mussalmans to supply a demand from other parts which is not so great as it was some ten years back.

The industry was practically dead in 1928. Gold and silver thread are used also in the weaving of sarees for women. The workmen here have earned a great reputation for weaving elaborate designs in gold or silver thread on silk sarees as on turbans and *angavasthrams*, and the price of such goods has gone down after the war due to the introduction of artificial silk which has checked the demand for pure but costly silk-goods. The gold thread employed in weaving is now imported mostly from France or from a firm in Coimbatore dealing in it. The trade, so far as Madura is concerned, is in the hands of a small

syndicate of Sourashtr merchants. Messrs. Paul and Deval of Lyons who visited Madura in the early seventies introduced the industry into France, which has now come to export its produce into this country, and in Madura French gold thread is in great demand and has come to be known as "Polduval." The angavasthrams (or upper garments) and turbans woven with yarn of 60 counts and above and with elaborate designs and borders worked in silk or gold thread are a speciality in Madura and are in great demand in many parts of South and West India and in the Deccan. Some of these are coloured red or bright blue.

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AND TRADE.

Page 148.—Add at the end of the third paragraph the following:—The industry is now extinct. Its place has been taken up by colour printing with wooden blocks. Large pieces of mill-made cloth are taken up by local weavers and thoroughly bleached and their borders are then printed with blocks in various colours and designs; and the coarser cloths are sold as Khaddar and find a ready sale. The prints are also made on coloured cloths for women. Wax print-
ing.

Page 148.—Add to the last paragraph on the same page:—This is the method by which *Sungadies*, that is cloths for middle and lower class women, are manufactured in Madura. Originally the cloths on which the knots are tied were woven on hand-loom with local or foreign yarn, but what they do now is to buy cloth in bales from the Madura Mills, or if they want laced borders, from the Coimbatore Mills. The cloth is treated in the same way as mill yarn is before it is dyed, and after the cloth is ready for dyeing, lines are made on it to indicate the places where the spots should appear so that they might be knotted. The knotting is done by over 10 thousand women in Madura alone (for a wage of 1½ to 2 annas for 1,000 knots) and it is the fashionable and universal occupation of all Sourashtra women, but it is also done by other Hindu and even by Mussalman women. It is a common saying that a Sourashtra woman who does not know knotting for *Sungadies* is a disgrace to the family. Four to five bales of mill cloth are manufactured into *Sungadies* every day in Madura, that is about 350 sarees a day, and they are exported to all the Tamil districts and to those Colonies where there are Tamil women to wear them. Sungadies.

In about 25 per cent of the cloths manufactured in Madura, artificial silk is now used. If plain yarn is used the cloth is dyed according to requirements. The cloths have a shining surface, but the generally expressed opinion is that they do not wear so well as real silk. The manufacture of *sungadies* and of artificial silk goods has done much to enrich the weaver community and to improve their economic condition. Artificial
silk goods

CHAP VI.
OCCUPATIONS
AND TRADE.

Cotton
spinning.
Spinning
mills.

*Page 149.—Substitute for paragraph 1:—*There are now three cotton spinning mills in Madura. The largest is the Madura Mills managed by Messrs. A. and F. Harvey, said to be the largest spinning mill in India with a paid-up share capital of seventy and a half lakhs. It has subordinate factories at Tuticorin and Ambasamudram in the Tinnevely district. The Madura Mills alone consume annually 46,000 candies (1 candy = 500 lb.) of cotton and employ seven thousand hands on 219, 00 spindles. Yarn of counts up to 60's are spun and these are sold in India and exported to Burma, China and Egypt. The other two mills are Indian concerns. Thiagaraja Chetty & Co. manage one of them, the Sree Minakshi Mills, which has a share capital of 25 lakhs, half of which has been paid up. It started work on 4th May 1927 with ten thousand spindles, and there is a proposal to instal another ten thousand shortly. Yarn up to 32's are spun, but 20's and 24's are in great demand locally. Besides Japanese and English yarn, Madura town alone takes in 2,500 bales of Indian yarn a year. The Pandian Mills, the third concern, has 10,000 spindles at work and has a paid-up share capital of 15 lakhs, the Madura Industrials Co. being the managing agents. The Sree Meenakshi and Pandian mills each consume over 3,000 candies of cotton a year and employ about 400 coolies each. The yarn they spin is all for use in the Madura and Ramnad districts.

Rice mills

During the last 10 years several rice mills have been established, the biggest of them being near Madura Bridge railway station

Cigar
making.

*Page 149.—Add the following paragraph at the end of the page:—*The trade in cigars declined between 1902 and 1916 when there was a revival and in 1918-19 Messrs. Spencer & Co.'s sales beat all previous records. Thereafter the business was affected by the general trade depression which came in the wake of the Peace treaties. The chief causes for the falling off in the demand for cigars outside India are (1) the ever increasing habit of cigarette smoking (2) high duties on imports into Great Britain and elsewhere calculated generally on weight and not *ad valorem* which is prejudicial to the heavier but cheaper brands of Indian manufacture and (3) the inferior quality of the Indian leaf. Indian tobacco can only be improved by growing and curing it on more scientific lines.

*Page 150, paragraph 1.—Add:—*There is no longer any coffee curing on the Sirumalais or Lower Palnis nor are there any European planters on those hills. Coffee is, however, grown as a mixed crop on about 2,000 acres in the district and sent to the plains for curing and export.

Oil.

*Page 150.—Add at the end of paragraph 2:—*Groundnut oil is also consumed to a large extent, in the preparation of confectionery.

*Page 150.—Add at the end of paragraph 4:—*The Madura Technical Institute is now maintained by Government and not by the District Board. A new of block buildings has been constructed on the road to Tirupparankunram.

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OCCUPATIONS
AND TRADE.

Page 151.—Insert at the end of paragraph 6: - Groundnut is exported largely to Bombay and other parts from Madura.

Wood
carving.
Export.

Since 1907 the export of groundnut from the Madura and Melur taluks has assumed considerable proportions. Both in the Periyar and non-Periyar tracts, this crop has largely ousted the ordinary cereals such as blackgram, dholl and horsegram. In Madura town itself a good deal of oil enters into consumption in the dyeing sheds.

There is a ginning factory at Tirumangalam owned by Messrs. Ralli Brothers on the eastern side of the Railway station. The season commences in February and closes at the end of August. Cotton is being sent to this factory from all parts of this taluk and Periyakulam.

*Page 151.—Insert at the foot of the page:—*The owners of many of the cardamom estates on the Travancore Hills bordering on Periyakulam taluk are British Indian citizens residing in that taluk. Between 70 and 80 thousand acres are under cultivation yielding 1,25,000 lbs of cardamoms. The trade declined during the War, but since then with a view to eliminate middleman's profits the growers have formed themselves into an association for joint sales, with the Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur as President. The Cumbum valley contains several branches of the society. Cardamoms are largely in demand in foreign countries for medicinal purposes and for confectionery, and in India, are used for sweetmeats and for chewing with betel.

Cardamoms.

*Page 152, paragraph 1.—Substitute:—*Madura is the chief trade centre and the railway receipts there are larger than at any other station on the South Indian Railway. Dindigul follows next, then Bodinayakkanur at which all the produce of the Kannan Devan Hills are railed for export, and then the headquarters of the various taluks.

Trade.

*Page 153.—Add at the end of the chapter:—*The Madura Urban Co-operative Society and Stores, Limited, was the first society to be registered in the district. This institution originally combined in itself both credit and non-credit activities, but has since been split into two societies, one credit and the other stores. Its promoters were lawyers connected with the Hindu Permanent Fund, Madura, a *nidhi* registered under the Indian Companies' Act, and they induced it to undertake the financing of societies, which it did for over six years until a separate bank for the purpose was started

The co-operative movement : early history.

CHAP. VI.
OCCUPATIONS
AND TRADE.

Develop-
ment.

in 1912. The success of the Co-operative movement in the district was due mainly to the pioneer work of ardent co-operators like the late Rai Bahadur K. Ramasami Ayyar, and Rao Bahadur G. Srinivasa Rao.

Madura is the headquarters of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who is in charge of the Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely districts. An Assistant Registrar at Madura is in direct charge of the Madura and Ramnad districts, excluding the revenue taluks of Sattur and Srivilliputtur. Societies began to be registered in this district only from 1906-07. On 30th June 1929 there were in the district 604 societies with 41,945 members and a working capital of Rs. 30·3 lakhs and 15 supervising unions. The Madura-Ramnad Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, registered on 19th July 1912, is the chief financing bank for all the societies. This bank was in a short-time able to discharge all the debts due by the societies to the Madura Hindu Permanent Fund, which had financed them till then, besides helping new societies and such of the old societies that applied for fresh loans. Its working capital rose from 10 lakhs in 1910-20 to 27·45 lakhs in 1928-29.

Supervision.

Supervision over societies was being exercised by the departmental staff—Assistant Registrar and Inspectors—until 1916-17, in which year a supervising union of societies came into existence. The number of unions have now increased to 15 with 436 societies affiliated to them. One hundred and sixty-eight societies still remain unaffiliated to any union. The unions are exercising supervision over the affiliated societies through one or more supervisors employed by them and paid out of the supervision fund and the rebate contributed respectively by societies and the financing bank. With a view to co-ordinate the work of these unions a Federation was started during 1926-27.

Special
societies.

In 1923, a scheme for the reclamation of the Piramalai Kallars of the district was formulated and Government paid off to the Madura-Ramnad Central Co-operative Bank Rs. 1,37,420 being the outstandings against 33 societies that existed at that time for Kallars. Kallar societies continue to be financed thenceforth by Government and on 30th June 1929 there were 268 Kallar societies with an indebtedness to Government of Rs. 4 lakhs. Nineteen Christian and Adi-Dravida societies are being financed by the Madras Christian Central Bank. All the remaining societies are being financed by the Madura-Ramnad Central Co-operative Bank. Loans granted by this bank and the outstandings against these societies on 30th June 1929 amounted to Rs. 10·24 lakhs.

There were in 1929, 23 non-credit societies in the district, including 6 stores, 1 weaver society, 5 building societies, 8 labour societies, 1 dairy and 3 industrial societies.

Of the 6 stores, the Madura City Stores and the Kodaikanal stores have done good business for a number of years. The net profit earned by all these stores in 1926-27 amounted to Rs. 7,922. This district is considered to be one in which stores have proved a success.

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OCCUPATIONS
AND TRADE.
—
Co-operative
stores.

The work of the weaving society has not been as successful in Madura as in other parts of the Presidency.

Weaver
societies.

There are three Building societies within the municipal limits of Madura City and one at Dindigul. The object of these societies is to provide decent housing accommodation for middle class people. These societies are financed by Government with loans bearing interest at 6½ per cent per annum. The outstandings due by these societies to Government amounted to Rs. 1,03,972 on 30th June 1929. These societies had at the same date built 53 houses.

Building
societies.

The Madura Dairy Society could not get for a long time any suitable grazing ground, for its milch cows, but has recently obtained a plot of four acres on lease from the Madura Municipality and commenced work in 1928. The Melur Agricultural and Industrial society stocks agricultural manures of various kinds to be sold to members. The purchases and sales effected during 1926-27 amounted to Rs. 1,694 and 1,713 respectively. A few societies have made joint purchases of food-stuff, clothing, fodder, agricultural requisites, etc. Five societies from the Thangamalais in Periyakulam taluk have effected the joint sale of cardamoms of their members to the value of Rs. 12.57 lakhs during 1928-29 with resultant profit of Rs. 16,833.

Other
societies.

There are a dozen societies for depressed classes, 238 societies for the criminal class of Piramalai Kallars and four societies for Municipal menials.

The Kallar societies have a working capital of 5.34 lakhs of rupees.

CHAPTER VII.—MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Page 154.—*Substitute* the following for paragraph 2:—Madura now possesses 1,036½ miles of maintained roads of which 887½ miles are gravelled and metalled. Except the road from Bodinayakanur to Kottagudi and the Law's ghat road which are in charge of the Public Works Department, the rest are kept up by the local boards.

Their
existing
condition.

Page 155.—*Substitute* the following for paragraph 2:—The chief lines are —

The chief
routes.

(a) the Great Southern Trunk road (maintained mostly from Government grant) which runs from Trichinopoly district to Rāmnād frontier through Ayyalur, Dindigul, Kodaikanal Road, Madura and Tirumangalam;

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MEANS OF
COMMUNI-
CATION.

(b) from Trichinopoly district to Madura district via Kottampatti and Melur;

(c) from Rāmnād district through Sathurasingarakottai to Melur and Madura;

(d) from Dindigul to Palni and to Coimbatore frontier;

(e) from Kodaikanal Road station through Batlagundu and Periyakulam to the head of the Cumbum valley and the Periyar lake (Travancore frontier).

(f) from Madura through Usilampatti and Theni to Bodinayakanur and thence to Kottagudi, a village at the foot of the Travancore hills, from which a steep track leads to the top of that range; and

(g) from Kodaikanal Road station to Kodaikanal.

The
Kottagudi
ropeway.

*Page 155.—Add at the end of paragraph 3:—*The mono rail was given up many years ago and a narrow gauge railway substituted. In 1924 during the floods the permanent way of the latter was so badly damaged that it was decided to abandon it. In its place an aerial ropeway has been erected, running from Munnar to Top Station, a length of 14 miles. Survey for a ropeway from Top Station, to Bodinayakanur railway station is in progress.

Law's ghat
road to
Kodaikanal.

*Page 155.—Add after paragraph 4:—*In the year 1909, the completion of this ghat was taken up by the Public Works Department, the estimate as revised in 1912 being about 7 lakhs. The road was opened for traffic in 1914 by Lord Pentland. The ruling gradient is 1 in 17 and suited to motor cars. The road ends at Ganguvarpatti, a village at the foot of the hills, which is connected by a metalled road $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length with the main road from Ammayanayakanur to Periyakulam at the 16th mile from Ammayanayakanur. The total distance from Kodaikanal to Kodaikanal Road railway station is about 52 miles.

There are several motor buses plying to and fro, and the passenger traffic along the old bridle path starting from Krishnamannayakkan Tope (5 miles north of Periyakulam) at the foot of the hills has practically ceased.

The Attur
ghat road.

*Page 156.—Insert after paragraph 2:—*The construction of this ghat road was begun by the Public Works Department, but owing to unforeseen difficulties met with during execution, could not be completed and was abandoned after a good deal of money had been spent. At the request of the planters and with the approval of Government, the ghat road as far as formed, is now being maintained by the District Board in passable order at an annual cost of Rs. 1,000 supplemented by an annual contribution of Rs. 800 from the planters.

*Page 157.—Insert after paragraph 3:—*The construction of girder bridges over the Varahanadhi and Pambar at Periyakulam and also the bridge across the Shanmuganadi near Palni (costing 1 lakh) was completed in 1918 and the bridges have been opened for traffic.

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MEANS OF
COMMUNI-
CATION.
—
Bridges.

In the floods of December 1922, the original bridge over the Kondamari Odai at mile 293/1 of the Great Southern Trunk Road between Samayanallur and Madura was washed away and a girder bridge of 3 spans of 30 feet each was constructed in 1926 with a Government grant of Rs. 35,000.

The Kunnur Ferry worked till November 1914 across the Suruliyar when a girder bridge of 4 spans of 66 feet each was completed by the Local Fund Department at a cost of Rs. 66,100 and opened for traffic.

The following bridges have recently been built by the Local Fund Department their cost being met equally from Provincial and Local Funds:—

(1) A stone-arched bridge of 6 spans of 30 feet each across the Theniar river at Theni on the road from Periyakulam to Cumbum valley at a cost of Rs. 58,000,

(2) and another stone arched bridge of 3 spans of 25 feet each on the road from Dindigul to Palni across the Mangarai river at a cost of Rs. 24,000.

*Page 159.—Insert after paragraph 1:—*The construction of railways from Madura to Bodinayakkanur via Usilampatti and Theni and from Dindigul to Pollachi via Palni has been completed. The cost of construction of these lines was met from Imperial Funds. The lines were opened for traffic in November 1923 by Sir Norman Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., the Senior Member, of the Madras Council. The former (whose construction was started in July 1926) runs due west from Madura through what is known as the Kallarnad and is 56 miles long and cuts the Andipatti Hills *en route*. From Doddappanayakanur at the 25th mile there is a rise of 1 in 80 till at mile 30.5 we reach the summit at which there is the deepest cutting of the S.I. Railway (86 feet). Beyond Andipatti the Vaigai river is crossed on a girder bridge of 5 spans, each span being 60 feet wide, and after passing Theni a place of considerable importance the Kottagudi river, a tributary of the Vaigai, is crossed on a stone viaduct of 6 arches of 30 feet width each. A few miles further west is Bodinayakkanur at the foot of the Cardamom Hills. The District Board originally proposed to construct this line but the Government of India subsequently took it up after the War. It opens up a fertile, though backward, tract of country besides affording an easier means of access to an outlet from the important planting areas on the Ghats. Extensions of the former line to Gudalur at the head of the Cumbam valley and

Railways.

CHAP. VII. of a branch line from Theni to Periakulam are already in
 MEANS OF contemplation.
 COMMUNI-
 CATION.

On the Dindigul-Pollachi line work was commenced in March 1926. It is 75.5 miles long. The importance of this line had long been recognized, but the question of who is to be allowed to construct it, the District Boards or Messrs. Binny & Co., took several years to decide and after the close of the war the Railway Board sanctioned its construction as a part of the South Indian Railway. The largest bridges in it are those over the Shanmuganadi (6 spans of 60 feet each) and the Amaravathi (7 spans of 60 feet each), and specially heavy rails are used with a view to its ultimate electrification from the Pykara Hydro-electric scheme. The line not only opens up a fertile tract of country long in need of railway communication but also provides access by rail to the famous hill temple of Palni and shortens by a hundred miles the rail journey from Dindigul and the south to the West Coast and the Nilgiris.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VII.

TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS WITH TRUNK AND BRANCH ROADS.

Trunk and
branch
roads.

The trunk roads are maintained by Government under G.O. No. 347 L., dated 9th April 1920. They pass through more than one district while branch roads are generally confined to a single district. All the trunk and branch roads are arranged alphabetically with reference to the name of the town from which the road starts. Details are also given about the nature of the accommodation available in the Travellers' Bungalows situated on these roads. The distance noted after the village is calculated from the starting point in each case.

The abbreviations used in this section are—r.s. = Railway station; R. 1 = One room; R. 2 = Two rooms; B. 1 = One bath-room; B. 2 = Two bath-rooms; H. 1 = One hall; F. = Furnished; S. 1 = One stable; 4.5 m. = 4 miles 5 furlongs.

The amount noted within brackets is the charge for a single person for a day.

TRUNK ROADS.

Madras to Cape Comorin.

(Great Southern Trunk Road), 454.4 m.

From Madras to Trichinopoly the road is metalled and practicable at all seasons except between Villupuram and Tholudur where it is partly gravelled. Thence to Cape Comorin it is metalled or gravelled and bridged throughout, with the

exception of the Vaigai river. The road is fit for motors from Ongur to Villupuram, Veppur to Tholudur, Ammapettai to Manaparai, Dindigul to Madura in parts only and Madura to Ponnakudi. The road enters Madura district at 240·2 miles and leaves it at 324·6 miles. MADURA DISTRICT—Ayalur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 3, F., As. 8) 242·4 m.; Vadamadura (r.s.) 248 m.; cross the Santhanavarthini river, unbridged 255·3 m.; Dindigul * (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 258·3 m.; Ammayanayakanur-Kodai-kanal Road (r.s., R. 4, B. 5, S. 2, F., As. 8) 273 m.; Andipatti (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 283 m.; Samayanallur (r.s.) 290·3 m.; Madura * (r.s., R. 6, B. 6, S. 1, F., Re. 1) 299·5 m.; Tirumangalam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 312 m.; Kalligudi (r.s.) 322 m.

CHAP. VII.
MEANS OF
COMMUNI-
CATION.

Trunk and
branch
roads.

BRANCH ROADS.

Madura District (13 = 431·5 m.)

Allinagaram to Melur 66·2 m. This road is metalled throughout. Allinagaram, cross the Vaigai river and 2 streams bridged; Andipatti (R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 11·3 m.; Usilampatti (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 23·3 m.; Checkanurni (R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 36 m.; Madura * (r.s., R. 6, B. 6, F., Re. 1) 48·6 m.; Chittampatti * (R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 57·6 m.; Melur * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 66·2 m.; Sathura Singarakottai (Ramanād District) 79·2 m.

Ammayanayakanur * (r.s.) to Palakanuth * 24 m. Road metalled and bridged; Shombatty * (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 9 m., cross the Mangiri river unbridged, 20·4 m.; Palakanuth * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 4, F., As. 8) 23 m.

Batlagundu* (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) to Pallapatti 11 m., metalled and bridged and practicable at all times.

Dindigul to Gudalur, 34 m. The road is metalled as far as Guziliamparai thence only gravelled. Dindigul * (r.s.), cross the Santhanavarthini river, unbridged, 6·3 m.; not fordable during floods, cross the Varattar 8·6 m.; unbridged, fordable, cross Murthiodai 11·6 m.; unbridged fordable; Eriodu* (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 13 m.; cross Palar 17·6 m.; unbridged, fordable, Koviloor 19 m.; cross Varattar 19·4 m.; unbridged, fordable, Guziliamparai 25·4 m.; cross odai 25·5 m.; unbridged, fordable; cross 3 streams, unbridged; Gudalur, 34 m.

Dindigul to Yediyakota 27 m. This road is metalled and passable at all times; Dindigul * (r.s.); Yediyakota 27 m.; Dharapuram (Coimbatore district) 51·5 m.

Dindigul to Vedasandur 12 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Dindigul * (r.s.), cross and re-cross Kodavanar river

CHAP. VII.

MEANS OF
COMMUNI-
CATIONSTrunk and
branch
roads.

at 6·2 m. and 12 m., respectively, unbridged, not fordable during floods; Veda sandur * (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 8) 12 m.; Andipatti (Trichinopoly district) 23·3 m. Beyond Veda sandur, road not metalled and not passable in the rainy season.

Kottampatti to Palni 67·3 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Kottampatti (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8), cross Jangan Odai, unbridged, 5·3 m. fordable, cross Tirumanimuthar unbridged 7 m., fordable; Nattam * (R. 4, B. 2, F., As. 8) 10·3 m.; cross 3 streams, unbridged, fordable, cross Tirumanimuthar, unbridged 17·2 m., fordable; Kanavoipatti (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 17·5 m.; cross two streams, unbridged at 20·5 m. and 21·3 m. not fordable during heavy rains. Sanarpatti 23 m., cross 3 streams unbridged, one at 23·4 m.; the second at 24 m.; and the third at 24·3 m. not fordable during rains. Dindigul * (r.s.) 32·3 m.; cross the Kodavanar and Mangarai, unbridged; Palakanuth * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 4, F., As. 8) 47·4 m.; Virupakshi * (R. 2, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8) 54·3 m.; Palni * (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 67·3 m.; cross the Shanmuganadi and the Amaravati rivers, bridged; Madathukulam (Coimbatore district) 82 m.

Madura to Kottampatti 31·1 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Madura * (r.s., R. 6, B. 6, F., Re. 1), cross the Vaigai river by an arched bridge; Chittampatti * (R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 9 m.; Melur * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 17·1 m.; cross stream 30·5 m.; unbridged, not fordable during heavy rains; Kottampatti (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 31·1 m.; Tovarankurichi (Trichinopoly district) 42·2 m.

Kuruvanuth to Dindigul 84·4 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Kuruvanuth, cross the Vaigai river, bridged; Gudalur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 9·2 m.; Kambam * (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 14 m.; Uttamapalaiyam * (R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 19·4 m.; Chinnammanur 24·4 m.; Allinagaram 39·4 m.; Periyakulam * (R. 3, S. 2, F., As. 8) 47·4 m.; Devadanapatti (R. B. 1, F., As. 8) 55·4 m.; Batlagundu * (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 63·4 m., cross the Mutilapuram river or Vangi Odai 66·4 m.; unbridged but fordable except during heavy floods; cross stream 67·1 m.; unbridged but fordable except during heavy floods; Shempatti * (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 75·4 m.; Dindigul * (r.s.) 84·4 m.

Palni to Thoppampatti 9 m. The road is metalled and fit for motors. Palni * (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Thoppampatti 9 m., cross the Amaravati river, bridged; Dharapuram (Coimbatore district) 25 m.

Periyakulam to Kodaikanal 16 m. As far as the foot of the hills the road is good and practicable for wheeled traffic at all

* Petrol Depot.

seasons, thence there is a bridle path leading to Kodai town. CHAP. VII.
 Periyakulam * (R. 3, S. 2, F., As. 8) ; Krishnama Naick's Tope MEANS OF
 (R. 3, S. 2, F., Re. 1) ; Shembaganur 13 m. ; Kodaikanal * (R. 1, COMMUNI-
 B. 2, F., Re. 1) 16 m. CATION.

Tirumangalam to Sholavandan 15·3 m. Road metalled but unbridged; Tirumangalam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) ; Checkanurni* (R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 9 m.; cross the Vaigai river, stone causeway at Melakkal, fordable except during floods. Sholavandan (r.s., R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 15·3 m.

Trunk and
branch
roads.

Tirumangalam to Srivilliputtūr 34 m. Road metalled and fit for motors. Tirumangalam (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) ; 3 paved causeways 3·2 m, 6·3 m., 9·3 m., fordable except during heavy floods. Kallupatti (R. 2, B. 1, S. 9, F., As. 8) 12 m.; Nathampatti * (Rāmnād District) 24 m.

CHAPTER VIII.—RAINFALL AND SEASONS.

*Page 166.—Add at the end of paragraph 3 :—*In Tirumangalam taluk especially a large number of wells have been dug with the aid of State loans since 1905, and the agricultural population is not so much as formerly at the mercy of the seasons. Though the prices of food-grains are high, coolies do not suffer as the demand for labour is good.

In regard to Madura generally though there has been no famine in recent years, yet the prices of food stuffs continue to be high.

*Page 167.—Insert at the end of the page :—*There was a heavy flood in the Kodavanan river in January 1909. Floods.

There were heavy rains in the last week of November 1922 throughout the district and the city. The Vaigai was in high flood on the night of the 30th November and by 5 p.m. on the 1st December reached its highest level those portions of the town bordering on the river being submerged to depths ranging up to four feet. Thereafter the water began gradually to subside and on the evening of the 2nd December the town was clear. The extent of the damage caused to houses, streets, etc., was estimated at three lakhs.

CHAPTER IX.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

CHAP. IX

PUBLIC
HEALTH.General
health.

Page 168.—Substitute for the first sentence the following under the marginal heading "General Health":—The frequency of cholera in Palni taluk and plague in the Cumbum Valley is yet too great to warrant the inclusion of the district among those which are clearly healthy to native constitutions. Since 1923 there has been, thanks to the activities of the Public Health Department, a marked decrease in the total mortality from cholera and smallpox, though occasional recrudescences still occur.

Cholera.

Page 168, paragraph 3.—Add the following at the end of the first sentence:—" 1877, 1918, 1924 and 1925."

Substitute the following for the third sentence:—The worst years have been 1891 (with 6,800 deaths), 1897 (with 8,300 deaths), 1900 (4,800 deaths), 1918 (5,378 deaths) and 1925 (7,465 deaths).

Fever.

Page 169.—Add the following at the end of paragraph 3:—Enteric fever is common among Indians especially in towns and more particularly in Madura City. It is commonly known as three weeks' fever and often figures in statistics usually under the head of malaria.

Dengue and influenza have been epidemic in recent years, particularly in Madura and Dindigul towns.

Fever
(plague).

Madura district was free from plague till 1919, when it was first imported from the Coimbatore district, via Palni and Dindigul. This disease since its introduction into the Cumbum valley, has become endemic there. The climate of the valley is cool, and the humidity high. The outbreaks in 1920, 1921 and 1923, were the worst so far recorded.

Venereal
diseases.

Venereal diseases are common to an appalling extent. The chief centres are the towns of Madura and Palni, where prostitutes abound. A very large percentage of the patients admitted to the Madura Municipal Hospital are suffering from either gonorrhœa or syphilis. Infective granuloma is also common.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is met with principally in the form of phthisis which seems to be increasing particularly in Madura town which offers an extremely favourable nidus for the disease owing to congestion, overcrowding, and insanitary surroundings.

Hook worm.

Ankylostomiasis or hookworm is common throughout the district and is the cause of a considerable amount of disability. Possibly it was introduced originally by coolies from Ceylon,

but it is now present in endemic form. Guineaworm is also common in several parts of the district, particularly in Nilakkottai and Batlagundu.

OHAP. IX.
PUBLIC
HEALTH.

Page 169.—*Add* at the end of paragraph 4:—The highest figures in recent years are 1,832 deaths in 1917, 2,284 deaths in 1918 and 1,210 deaths in 1922.

Smallpox.

Page 171.—*Substitute* the following for the paragraph relating to "Vital Statistics":—Statistics of the recorded rates of births and deaths will be found in the Appendix. Registration of these events is now compulsory in all the villages except zamin villages. Frequent inspection by the Health staff has improved registration which indicates *inter alia* that the hot weather is much more healthy than the rains.

Vital
statistics.

Substitute the following for the first sentence in paragraph 3:—The medical institutions of the district now comprise five Government hospitals (excluding the hospital connected with the District Jail), one Municipal, three Local Board, and two Mission Hospitals, and one Government, five Municipal, and twelve Local Board dispensaries, besides a fluctuating number of Local Board rural dispensaries.

Medical
institutions.

The Municipal Hospitals at Dindigul, Kodaikanal, Palni and Periyakulam have been taken over by the Government with effect from 1st May 1928

Page 171.—*Add* at the end of the fourth paragraph :—These two mission hospitals are located in Madura town and are under the management of the American Mission. The Albert Victor Hospital for males better known as the Van Allen Hospital has accommodation for 48 in-patients and in 1925, 12,224 patients received treatment therein. The hospital for Women and Children which was opened by the American Mission in 1898 is a very fine building, to the cost of which Government contributed Rs. 50,000. It has accommodation for 100 beds and, in 1925, it treated about 15,000 patients, of whom 1920 were in-patients. It is entirely staffed by ladies and has a great reputation in the town and district.

American
Mission
Hospital,
Madura.

Page, 171.—*Add* the following paragraph after the fourth paragraph on this page dealing with the "American Mission Hospital":—An institution which sprang up by accident as an adjunct to the Women and Children's hospital at Madura is the orphanage known as "Birds' Nest". First located in temporary sheds and outhouses, its present buildings which cost the Mission, exclusive of a grant from Government, Rs. 19,000, was occupied in 1925. There are now fifty children in it.

The Birds
Nest.

CHAP. IX.

PUBLIC
HEALTH.The Madura
hospital.

*Page 172.—Add to the first paragraph on this page the following:—*The chief Government hospital for the district is the old Madura Municipal hospital, which was completely taken over by Government in March 1918. This very inadequate and badly equipped old hospital has long outgrown its requirements and as long ago as 1914 the Madura Municipal Council had resolved to construct an entirely new hospital on the Madichiam extension site on the Tallakulam side of the river. Unfortunately, the Great War intervened to hold up this work, but the Municipal Council have recently presented this site to Government, who intend in the near future to construct on it a modern well-equipped hospital of 300 beds. A Medical school has been attached to the Government hospital since 1917 where L. M. P. students of the third and fourth years receive instruction.

Other
institutions.

*Pages 172–173—Substitute for the last paragraph at page 172 and the only paragraph at page 173, the following:—*The other four hospitals in the district are located at Periyakulam, Palni, Kodaikanal, and Bodinayakanur. That at Periyakulam is new and flourishing; a new hospital called the Goschen Hospital was opened in 1928 at Kodaikanal; plans and estimates for a new hospital are in preparation for Bodinayakanur: but at Palni, the hospital is old and inadequately housed and the Municipality, though recognizing the necessity, was too poor to undertake the construction of a new one, and was anxious that Government should take over the institution at this famous place of pilgrimage. The first three have been taken over by Government.

Periyakulam
Hospital.

The new hospital was built at Periyakulam at a total cost of Rs. 83,465, out of which Rs. 58,060 was originally contributed by Government as a free grant. The hospital includes a general ward of fourteen beds, eight for males and six for females, a maternity ward of two beds, and an isolation ward of four beds. The foundation stone of the hospital was laid in April 1916 and the buildings were completed and opened in 1921. In memory of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Madras in January 1922, the hospital was, with the permission of His Royal Highness, named the Prince of Wales Hospital. This hospital is now a Government institution.

Local Board
dispensaries.

The local boards maintain hospitals at Uttamapalayam opened in 1873, at Usilampatti, opened in 1876, and at Melur, opened as a dispensary in 1879 and converted into a hospital in 1925. These are all small institutions comprising a few beds but doing very useful work.

Medical
Institutions :
Local Board
dispensaries.

Besides four municipal dispensaries maintained by the Madura Municipality and one maintained by the Dindigul Municipality, the Dindigul Taluk Board maintains dispensaries at Kannivadi and at Veda sandur; the Melur Taluk Board has a dispensary at Nattam, the Nilakottai Taluk Board at Nilakottai,

Solavandan, Batlagundu, and Alanganallar and the Palni Taluk Board a dispensary at Kiranur. The Usilampatti Taluk Board has dispensaries at Andipatti, Tirumangalam and Saptur and the Madura Taluk Board a dispensary at Tiruparankunram. All these dispensaries are located in specially constructed buildings and to relieve the burden on local funds, the salaries of the medical officers of the Taluk headquarter medical institutions of Dindigul, Palni, Periyakulam, Kodaikanal, Melur and Nilakkottai have been met by Government since September 1924. In addition to all these municipal and local board institutions, a scheme has recently been set on foot to open what are called rural dispensaries, in isolated places in the district where medical aid was not hitherto readily accessible to the people. It would serve no useful purpose to mention the places where these are now located as they are frequently changed. The medical officers are subsidized by Government to treat the poor free but are expected to supplement their income by attendance on the rich.

CHAP. IX.
PUBLIC
HEALTH.

Page 173.—*Add* at the end of the chapter the following paragraph about the Van Allen Maternity Hospital at Kodaikanal:—Dr. Van Allen of the American Madura Mission first conceived the idea of constructing and equipping a maternity hospital at Kodaikanal. Before his death he had collected some funds and started building. The hospital was formally opened in May 1927 and a resident nurse of long experience in obstetrics was engaged a year later. The hospital is a beautiful stone building centrally situated and well equipped. Though specially intended primarily for the missionaries the hospital is open to the public as far as possible, and though there is no resident physician at the hospital, many qualified missionary doctors are generally available in the station.

The Van
Allen
Maternity
Hospital,
Kodaikanal.

CHAPTER X.—EDUCATION.

Page 175.—*Substitute* the following for paragraph 2:—The new Madura Tamil Sangam was established in 1901 by the late P. Pandithorai Tevar, Zamindar of Palavanatham, and incorporated in 1908 under the Literary and Scientific Societies' Act. Its income in 1927 from endowments was Rs. 3,738 and from subscriptions and special donations Rs. 2,086, besides the income from the press and the sale of publications. Its membership is in the neighbourhood of 300. It maintains a boarding school where instruction in Tamil is given, possesses a library of numerous books and manuscripts in Tamil, Sanskrit and English, issues a monthly journal from a press of its own, holds examinations and awards medals and prizes to those who pass with distinction, conducts original literary research and the editing of Tamil works and holds annually a conference of pandits and scholars interested in Tamil. A fund is being raised to erect a building to house the Sangam.

Tamil
Sangam.

CHAP. X.
EDUCATION.
—
American
College.

*Page 177.—Add at the end of paragraph 1:—*In 1904, the College department was removed to Madura, and the high school there was put with the College under the management of the college council. This school had been started in Madura as an Anglo-Vernacular school in 1864.

In 1905 a gift of nearly one lakh of rupees was secured in America for a new site and buildings for the College. With this, nearly 20 acres of land was purchased in Tallakulam, north of the Vaigai river and a college hall and a students' hostel were built.

In 1911 funds were secured for a new science hall. In 1913 the institution became a First-grade college.

The new college has been constructed on a site comprising about 40 acres. On the college grounds are located the main college hall, the Zumbro Memorial and other hostels, a Science hall, Principal's residence, warden's lodge, power-house and athletic field. A new chapel, a library and a second science hall are about to be constructed. Ten scholarships are awarded in the college to Christian students of the Mission, and four scholarships to students of other communities.

The college is affiliated in the three groups of the Intermediate course and in groups II-A, II-B and V of the B.A. pass degree course of the Madras University. There are 450 students in the college, mostly from the Madura and Rāmnād districts. The College library contains ten thousand volumes.

Madura
College.

*Page 177.—Add at the end of paragraph 2:—*In the year 1910-11 a second storey was added at a cost of about Rs. 21,000. The attendance in the college classes is about 250. The institution is now managed by a committee of Indian gentlemen incorporated under section 26 of the Indian Companies' Act under the name of "the Madura College Board" Attached to it are three Lower Secondary branches located in rented buildings.

The College has now been raised to the status of a first grade college and is affiliated in all the three groups of the Intermediate and groups IV, V-A and V-B of the B.A. pass degree course. It has a large library.

Upper
Secondary
schools.

*Page 178.—Add at the end of paragraph 1:—*There are at present 14 upper secondary schools for boys of which three are maintained by the Municipal councils of Dindigul, Palni and Periyakulam and three by the Madura District Board (at Sholavandan, Batlagundu and Usilampatti), while the remainder are aided institutions under private management—mission and non-mission.

*Page 178, paragraph 2.—Add at the end :—*There are three lower secondary schools for boys having form III as the highest class located at Uttamapalaiyam, Tirumangalam and Tallakulam. The first is under the management of the Madura District Board, the second is managed by a committee of Nadars and the third by the American Mission.

CHAP. X.
EDUCATION.
—
Lower
Secondary
schools.

There is a Government middle school for girls at Madura, besides the Capron Hall high school for girls under private management.

*Page 178, paragraph 3.—Add at the end :—*The Government training school for masters at Madura has been removed to Dindigul and the Board sessional school in the district has since been abolished. A branch of the Pasumalai training school is working at Tirumangalam.

Other
schools.

*Page 178, paragraph 4.—Add at the end :—*The Technical Institute at Madura has been taken over by Government, and is now styled "the Government Industrial Institute, Madura."

There are about 1,600 elementary schools in the district catering to the needs of almost all villages with a population of 500 and above.

Elementary
schools.

There are now 145 elementary schools solely intended for girls.

Almost all the schools under public management are now accessible to Adi-Dravidas and other depressed classes, but there are in addition about 700 schools mainly intended for them.

There are about 800 schools for Kallars.

The provident fund scheme for teachers in non-pensionable service has been introduced with effect from 1st April 1923 and it is working satisfactorily.

Medical inspection of pupils in secondary schools is conducted regularly and the scheme of compulsory elementary education is being introduced in some of the municipalities.

*Page 178.—Add at the end of the chapter the following paragraphs :—*In 1902 the construction of a Town Hall in Madura to be called "The Victoria Edward Hall" with a Library and Museum attached to it, was mooted to commemorate the coronation of King Edward VII and mark the beneficent rule of Queen Victoria; and as a first step a free public library was started in 1904 in a rented building by the Coronation celebrations committee. This committee later acquired land to the east of the Railway station at a cost of Rs. 7,000 and Government made a free gift of the adjacent site and the present fine library building which stands on the site was completed in 1916 at a cost of Rs. 60,000. A sum of

Victoria
Edward
Library,
Madura.

CHAP. X.
EDUCATION

Rs. 8,900 which was the balance of collections made for celebrating the 1897 Jubilee was by order of Government vested in the District Board which was directed in 1908 to pay annually the interest on that sum to the Victoria Edward Hall society towards the maintenance of the Museum and Library. In 1922 the King George Coronation celebration committee made over to the Hall Rs. 1,709 for the erection of a clock tower which was completed in 1924. Since then Government has been making an annual grant for the maintenance of the library which contains about 4,000 volumes and subscribes to many periodicals and newspapers, both English and Indian. The library is open to the public during certain hours and is freely resorted to, while the hall is available for public meetings.

**Industrial
Schools.**

The Government Industrial Institute at Madura affords practical training for about 100 apprentices and trains mechanics for service all over the Presidency. The school is run on commercial lines, and accepts general engineering work including motor car repair and cabinet making. Its workshop is well-equipped with modern types of machinery, and an executive staff of ten instructors to look after the execution of orders and the training of apprentices, while a drawing master and a staff of lecturers impart the necessary theoretical knowledge to the apprentices. A hostel is attached to the institute. A Trade school at Pasumalai is run by the American Mission, and has a strength of 70 pupils who are taught printing, book-binding, carpentry, blacksmithy, motor car repairs etcetera. The school buildings and equipment cost Rs. 83,000 and Government make a grant of Rs. 2,000 a year for its upkeep. Many of the Kallar schools have an industrial bias.

**Rameswaram
Patasala.**

The Rameswaram devasthanam Patasala at Madura was opened in 1915 under a scheme sanctioned by the High Court in that year with the object of "preserving the ancient Sastric learning and to train pandits for the profession of purohits and priests; also to give instruction in Agama Sastra to archakas and to equip the pandits with a knowledge particularly of the mantras relating to domestic ceremonies". It gives free boarding to poor and deserving students and gives instruction both in English and Tamil; and Sanskrit is the medium of instruction in advanced classes. The Rameswaram devasthanam contributes Rs. 12,000 a year, and the management of the school is vested in its Committee. The school is affiliated to the Oriental Learning section of the Madras University in Branches IV and V (Vyakarana and Sahitya) and Vidwan.

**European
and American
schools.**

The High Clero school, Kodaikanal, started in 1901 to meet the educational needs of the children of foreign missionaries working in this country is supported by nine different mission boards. The buildings and equipment cost nearly three lakhs of rupees, and about 125 students seek admission every year. The staff contains more than a dozen American University-graduates and the American curriculum is followed.

The Presentation Convent School at Kodaikanal was started by the Rev. Mother Scarier and six sisters of the Presentation Order, Madras, at the request of the Bishop of Trichinopoly. The boarding house and school were held in rented buildings at first and removed to the present convent overlooking Glen Falls early in 1917. It has since been recognized as a High School, and prepares students for the Cambridge Local and European High School examinations. The School building for which Government paid a half-grant, cost over a lakh and accommodates 90 students.

The S.I.Ry. maintains a school for the children of its European and Anglo-Indian employees at Madura.

CHAPTER XI.—LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Page 205.—*Add* at the end of the page:—The district assumed its present form in the year 1910 when the zamindaris of Ramnad and Sivaganga were transferred to the new Ramnad district. At the same time a new taluk, Nilakkottai, was formed out of portions of the old taluks of Dindigul and Madura. In 1915 eight villages were transferred from the Tirumangalam taluk to the Aruppukkottai taluk of the Ramnad district, and four villages were added to it from the Sattur taluk of the same district. The following statement shows the present taluks and the fasli year in which resettlement was introduced in each of them. The resettlement of the sixteen hill villages comprising the Kodaikanal Taluk has been carried out under a different scheme and is dealt with separately.

Re-settle-
ment,
1916—20.

1. Palni	1325 (1915-16).
2. Periyakulam—	
19 Periyar affected villages ...	1327 (1917-18).
27 Non-Periyar villages ...	1326 (1916-17).
3. Dindigul	1327 (1917-18).
4. Nilakkottai	1327 (1917-18).
Do.	1328 (1918-19).
5. Melur	1328 (1918-19).
6. Madura	1328 (1918-19).
7. Tirumangalam	1328 (1918-19).
Do.	1329 (1919-20).

As a preliminary to resettlement the registry of the revenue accounts was revised by a special revenue staff working under the control of the Settlement Officer. This was followed by a revision survey in the taluks of Palni, Periyakulam, Dindigul and part of Nilakkottai (29 villages which formerly formed part of the Dindigul taluk) and by a re-survey in the remaining taluks and the remaining part of Nilakkottai (53 villages which formerly formed part of the Madura taluk).

CHAP. XI.

LAND
REVENUE
ADMINISTRA-
TION.

General
principles
followed.

The Periyar irrigation system which was completed after the introduction of the original settlement had materially altered land values in the area affected by it. The resettlement of this tract by Mr. G. T. Boag, I.C.S., therefore involved a re-classification of soils and irrigation sources while in the rest of the district the re-settlement mainly took the form of a percentage enhancement of the old rates.

The new
rates.

As at the original settlement, paddy was adopted as the standard crop for wet lands and cholam and cumbu for dry lands. The commutation rate for paddy in the non-Periyar area worked out on the basis of the average price during the 20 non-famine years ending fasli 1322 (1912-13) after deducting 10 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits was Rs. 202 per garce. This was 64 per cent higher than the rate adopted at the last settlement. The rates of assessment were however raised by 25 per cent only leaving the ryots the greater part of the increment. In the Periyar area the commutation rate for paddy similarly worked out on the basis of the 20 non-famine years ending fasli 1325 (1915-16) was higher and came to Rs. 213 per garce. The resettlement wet rates for the Periyar and the non-Periyar areas range from Rs. 11-14-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per acre and Rs. 10-10-0 to Rs. 2-6-0 respectively.

The commutation rate for the dry grains based on the average price during the 20 non-famine years ending fasli 1322 (1912-13) after deducting 10 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits was Rs. 242 which represented an increase of 123 per cent over the rate adopted at the last settlement. The rates of assessment were however raised by only $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the case of the first five tarams while the last three tarams were left unaltered. The following dry rates thus arrived at were applied to the whole district:—

RS. A.		RS. A.
2 12		0 14
2 0		0 8
1 8		0 6
1 2		0 4

The following are the most important features of the re-settlement:—

(a) *Re-classification of soils.*—The result of the re-classification of soils in the Periyar tract was that of the total extent of about 70,168 acres of lands previously registered as wet in the Periyar tract the old classification was retained in respect of 40,820 acres or $28\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and raised in respect of 9,404 acres or $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

(b) *Classification of land.*—Lands which had been registered as poramboke in the revenue accounts and which were not required for the common use of the villagers were transferred to “assessed” in cases where they were fit for cultivation and to “unassessed” in other cases. Important channels and paths passing through patta lands which had not been registered as poramboke were subdivided and registered as poramboke in cases where they were more than 20 links wide. Small and unobjectionable encroachments on poramboke were included in the patta of the occupier after collecting land and tree value where necessary. Large blocks of unoccupied land were inspected and their classification reduced wherever necessary. Lands classified and assigned by the Revenue Department subsequent to the original settlement as well as lands the description of which had changed during the currency of the settlement were reclassified.

(c) *Re-classification of irrigation sources.*—In the Periyar area well supplied channels and tanks connected with the Periyar system were placed in the first class while those not so well supplied were placed in the second and exceptionally poor sources in lower classes. In the non-Periyar area the following system of classification was adopted :—

Second class.—River-fed sources which ordinarily afford a supply for eight months and upwards.

Third class.—River-fed or rainfed sources which ordinarily afford a supply for less than eight months but not less than five months.

Fourth class.—River-fed or rain-fed sources which ordinarily afford a supply for less than five months but not less than three months.

Fifth class.—All other sources.

(d) *Revision of wet ayacuts.*—Lands registered as “dry” which had been regularly under wet cultivation for five years in the non-Periyar area and for three or more consecutive years in the Periyar area and lands from which water from a Government source could not be excluded were transferred to wet wherever they could be irrigated economically and without prejudice to the existing ayacut.

Important
features.

Lands registered as wet which had not been cultivated with wet crops for five years or which owing to their situation on a high level or for any other reason were unfit for wet cultivation were transferred to dry with the consent of the owners.

CHAP. XI.

The extents thus transferred were—

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION. — Re-settle- ment.			Dry to wet.	Wet to dry
			ACS.	ACS.
	Palni	...	363	38
	Periyakulam—			
	Periyar	...	661	24
	Non-Periyar	...	164	100
	Dindigul	...	461	583
	Nilakkottai—			
	Periyar	...	4,244	18
	Non-Periyar	...	191	149
	Melur—			
	Periyar	...	11,156	128
	Non-Periyar	...	566	119
	Madura—			
	Periyar	..	7,618	167
	Non-Periyar	...	539	223
	Tirumangalam	...	970	36

(e) *Composition for second crop charges.*—The rates for composition for second crop adopted at the original settlement were irregular. At the resettlement, composition for second crop was not allowed in the Periyar area while in the non-Periyar area, where it was allowed, the rates were brought into line with those prescribed in B.S.O. (i) (5).

(f) *Manavari* lands which were not irrigated from recognized sources were treated as dry and assessed at special rates not exceeding the highest dry rate of the district and where they formed part of the ayacut of a recognized source they were registered as wet and their soil classification revised where necessary.

(g) Small rain-fed tanks in the non-Periyar area which did not form a link in a chain of irrigation works or affect the supply to any Government source were handed over to the owners of the ayacut subject to the levy of a uniform rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per acre on the tankbed and the continuance for the period of the resettlement of the existing rates on the ayacut lands.

Total cost
and increase
of revenue.

The total cost of the special staff, survey and resettlement operations amounted to Rs. 13,33,950 and the net increase due to resettlement was Rs. 4,49,806.

Existing
divisional
charges.

Page 207.—Insert the following at the end of the page:—In July 1910 certain divisional changes were made. The existing divisional charges are as follows:—Dindigul, Kodai-kānal, Palni and Nilakkottai taluks are now under the

Divisional officer of Dindigul, Melur taluk and Madura taluk, with the exception of twenty villages from the Melur division. Madura City and these twenty villages are under the Headquarters Deputy Collector. Periyakulam and Tirumangalam taluks were reconstituted as Usilampatti division whose Headquarters are at Usilampatti, a union village attached to the Tirumangalam taluk. From 1st April 1915, five villages of the Sättūr taluk in the Rāmnād district have been transferred to the Tirumangalam taluk and in their place ten villages of the Tirumangalam taluk have been transferred to Aruppukkōttai taluk, Rāmnād district.

CHAP. XI

LAND
REVENUE
ADMINIST-
RATION.

The appointments of Additional District Magistrate and Special Deputy Collector have been abolished.

Page 209.—Add to the list on this page ;—

List of
collectors.

LIST OF COLLECTORS.

Date of taking charge.	Names.
24th December 1906 ...	Mr. H. F. W. Gillman.
11th April 1909 ...	Mr. J. F. Bryant.
11th May 1909 ...	Mr. A. Butterworth.
17th July 1909 ...	Mr. J. G. Burn.
9th October 1909 ...	Mr. A. Butterworth.
25th October 1910 ...	Mr. A. R. Knapp.
24th March 1911 ...	Mr. J. R. Huggins.
13th May 1911 ..	Mr. A. R. Knapp.
3rd July 1911 ...	Mr. J. R. Huggins.
20th August 1911 ...	Mr. A. R. Knapp.
17th September 1911 ...	Mr. J. R. Huggins.
31st December 1911 ...	Mr. A. R. L. Totteham.
24th January 1912 ...	Mr. A. R. Knapp.
27th March 1912 ...	Mr. J. R. Huggins.
27th April 1912 ...	Mr. A. R. Knapp.
10th July 1912 ...	Mr. W. A. Doig.
14th January 1913 ...	Mr. J. W. Glasson.
29th January 1913 ...	Mr. A. Fotheringham.
4th June 1913 ...	Mr. A. R. Knapp.
15th January 1915 ...	Mr. G. F. Paddison.
9th April 1919 ...	Mr. H. T. Reilly.
1st May 1920 ...	Mr. S. W. G. I. MacIver.
18th February 1921 ...	Mr. A. J. King.
22nd June 1921 ...	Mr. J. F. Hall.
18th July 1922 ...	Mr. G. W. Wells.
2nd August 1922 .	Mr. J. F. Hall.
18th February 1923 ...	Mr. F. B. Evans.
26th June 1923 .	Mr. T. B. Russell.
27th October 1923 ...	Mr. J. F. Hall.
25th October 1925 ...	Mr. R. H. Ellis.
7th September 1927 ...	Mr. K. C. Manavedan Raja.
26th September 1927 ...	Mr. E. B. Cobbald.
8th March 1930 ...	Mr. J. F. Hall.

CHAP. XII. CHAPTER XII.—SALT, ABKARI AND MISCELLANEOUS
SALT, ABKARI
AND
REVENUE. MISCELLANEOUS
REVENUE.

Page 210.—Add at the end of the first paragraph:—The average price of salt at the headquarter station in 1926-27 was Rs. 2-6-11 per maund.

Add after the first sentence in the second paragraph:—“Salt-earth” has been declared “contraband salt” in the Palni and Melur taluks.

Saltpetre.

Page 211.—Add as the last paragraph under “Saltpetre”:—Under the rules introduced with effect from 1st January 1927 a single licence is issued for the manufacture of both crude and refined saltpetre and the licence fee is regulated with reference to the dimensions of the plant used in the refinery. The refiner obtains his requirements of the raw products from the crude saltpetre works situated in the adjoining villages and is left free to dispose of the salt reduced in the refinery. Fourteen licences for manufacture of saltpetre have been issued under the new rules in the Dindigul, Nilakkottai, Madura and Palni taluks.

Arrack.

Page 211.—Add to the first paragraph under “Arrack” the following as a separate paragraph:—“The district was being supplied from the Tachanallur distillery by T. Guruswami Nadar of Porayar. When it was found in the year 1920 that he was not able to cope with the supply of the two districts of Tinnevely and Madura, the contract was given from 1921-22 to Somasundaram Chettiyar, who had established a new distillery at Tachanallur itself and afterwards to Arunachala Chettiyar. Overproof liquor is transported and bonded at a warehouse established in Madura and issued after reduction of strength. The proprietor having failed in his business, the management has been vested in the hands of the Official Assignee from 1925-26.

Beer shops.

Page 212.—Insert the following as the penultimate paragraph.—Beer shops have been opened in Tirumangalam, Periyakulam, Bodinayakanur and Uttamapalaiyam.

**Opium and
Hemp
drugs.**

Page 213.—Add at the end of the first paragraph:—Ganja is supplied from the Government storehouses at Vetapalam and Santavasal on indents from shop-keepers direct. Opium is stocked in taluk cutcherries and issued to shop-keepers.

**Adminis-
trative
charges.**

Add as a separate paragraph after the first paragraph:—The district for purposes of Excise administration is divided into two Excise Inspector's charges:—

Dindigul Circle—comprising the Palni, Dindigul, Melur, Nilakottai taluks and the Kodaikanal Deputy Tahsildar's division; and

Madura Circle.—comprising the Madura, Tirumangalam and Periyakulam taluks.

CHAP. XII.

SALT, ABEKARI
AND

MISCELLA-
NEOUS
REVENUE.

Income-tax.

Add as a separate paragraph after the second:—Under the Income-tax Act of 1886 all incomes of Rs. 500 a year and upwards were liable to taxation. The taxable minimum was raised to Rs. 1,000 in 1903 and to Rs. 2,000 in 1919. The maximum rate of tax was 5 pies in the rupee till 1916 when it was raised to 12 pies. In 1921 the maximum was raised to 16 pies in the rupee. In 1917 the Supertax Act was passed by which an additional tax varying from one anna in the rupee to three annas in the rupee was levied on incomes in excess of Rs. 50,000. In 1921 the maximum rate of Supertax was raised to 4 annas. The Income-tax Act was amended in 1918 and the Supertax Act in 1920. The law relating to Income-tax and Supertax was further revised and consolidated by the Income-tax Act, 1922, which with minor alterations is now in force. The maximum rate of Income-tax was raised in 1922 to 18 pies in the rupee and the maximum rate of Supertax to 6 annas in the rupee. The rates are not now laid down in the Act, but are prescribed from year to year by the Finance Act.

The Income-tax revenue was till 1922 administered by the Madras Board of Revenue subject to the control of the local Government. It is now administered directly by the Government of India through the Central Board of Revenue at Delhi and a Commissioner for the province.

The incidence of income-tax has considerably increased owing to the assessment of the income from cardamom grown in the Travancore Hills and brought into the Periyakulam Taluk which borders on that territory.

CHAPTER XIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Page 215.—*Add* at the end of paragraph 2:—A separate District Court has been established for the Rāmnād district and the Court of the Additional Sessions Judge, Madura, was abolished in June 1910.

Civil Justice,
Civil Courts.

The following Courts are now working in the district:—

- (1) The District and Sessions Court.
- (2) The Subordinate Judge's Court, Madura, with a Principal Subordinate Judge and two Additional Judges.
- (3) The Subordinate Judge's Court, Dindigul.
- (4) The District Munsif's Court, Dindigul.
- (5) Do. Madura Taluk

CHAP. XIII.

ADMINIS-
TRATION OF
JUSTICE.Civil Justice :
Superior
Courts.

(6) The District Munsif's Court, Madura Town.

(7) Do. Mēlūr.

(8) Do. Palni.

(9) Do. Periyakulam.

(10) Do. Tirumangalam.

(11) Do. Kodaikānal.

The Principal Subordinate Judge, Madura, is invested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge. There is also an Official Receiver for the district who helps the Courts in the administration of the estates of insolvent-debtors.

LIST SHOWING THE TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION OF THE SEVERAL COURTS
IN THE DISTRICT OF MADURA.

A.—Superior Courts.

Serial number.	Name of court.	Jurisdiction.			Magisterial or other powers, if any, exercised along with civil powers.	Remarks
		Original.	Small Cause.	Appellate.		
1	District Court, Madura.	The whole District.	Nil	Up to Rs. 5,000 throughout the District.	The District Judge is also the Sessions Judge of this division.	
2	Subordinate Judge's Court, Madura.	The Munsifs of Madura town, Madura taluk, Melur and Tirumangalam.	Madura Town and Madura taluk (above Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000)	Nil	The Principal Subordinate Judge, Madura, also exercises the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge.	The Subordinate Judge's Court is presided over by three Judges, a Principal Subordinate Judge and two Additional Sub-Judges.
3	Subordinate Judge's Court, Dindigul	The Munsifs of Dindigul, Palni, Periyakulam and Kodaikānal.	The Dindigul Munsif and the Nilakkottai firka (of Nilakkottai taluk) which forms part of the Madura taluk Munsif (above Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000).	The Munsifs of Dindigul, Palni, Periyakulam and Kodaikānal (contiguous with the original jurisdiction.)	Nil	

B.—Inferior Courts.

CHAP. XIII

ADMINIS-
TRATION OF
JUSTICE.Civil Courts:
Munsifs'
Court's.

Serial number.	Name of court.	Jurisdiction.	Magisterial or other powers, if any, exercised along with civil powers.	Remarks.
4	District Munsif's Court, Dindigul.	Dindigul Taluk.	Nil	The present District Munsif exercises extended small cause powers up to Rs. 300.
5	District Munsif's Court, Madura taluk	Madura ousba (excepting Madura Municipality), and Tiruparankundram firkas of Madura taluk, Nilakkottai, Batlagundu and Alanganallur firkas of Nilakottai taluk.	Nil	...
6	District Munsif's Court, Madura town.	Madura Municipality.	Nil	...
7	District Munsif's Court, Melur.	Melur taluk, and Samayanallur, Tiru- sukkur, Chatrapatti, Kunnathur and Kallandri firkas of Madura taluk.	Nil.	...
8	District Munsif's Court, Palni.	Palni taluk	Nil	The present District Munsif exercises extended small cause powers up to Rs. 300.
9	District Munsif's Court, Periyakulam.	Periyakulam taluk and Kodaikanal taluk (except Kodaikanal Municipality and Upper Palnis.)	Nil	Do.
10	District Munsif's Court, Tirumangalam.	Tirumangalam taluk and Sholavandan and Neerithan firkas of Nilakottai taluk.	Nil	Do.
11	District Munsif's Court, Kodaikanal.	Kodaikanal Municipality and Upper Palnis firkas of the Kodaikanal taluk.	The Deputy Tahsildar of Kodaikanal is the ex-officio District Munsif of the place.	

CHAP. XIII.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Village Courts.

*Page 215.—Add at the end of paragraph 4 :—*The volume of small cause litigation in the district is decreasing, as more suits go before village courts on account of the increased jurisdiction given to village munsifs under Act II of 1920 to try suits up to Rs. 50, and the constitution of panchayat courts.

Panchayat Courts.

*Page 215, paragraph 4.—Insert the following as fifth paragraph :—*Panchayat courts have been working in this district since 1921. There were 423 courts in the year 1925 and the number had increased to 512 in 1926. The civil and criminal work of the panchayat courts is on the whole satisfactory. The total number of cases received in the year 1926 was 14,068 against 10,163 in the previous year. 12,724 cases were disposed of in the year 1926 against 8,787 in the previous year. The panchayat courts are still only in their infancy. Some still do not function very actively, but it is hoped that in the near future they will improve and function largely.

Registration.

*Page 215.—Substitute the following for paragraph 6 :—*The registration of assurances is effected in the usual manner. The District Registrar's office is located at Madura. The District Registrar is assisted by three Joint Sub-Registrars working in his office.

Besides three Sub-Registrars attached to the Registrar's office, Madura, there are Sub-Registrars in charge of separate offices, one in Madura town and one at each of the headquarters of other taluks and at Attur, Vadamadura and Vadasandur in Dindigul taluk; Andipatti, Bodinayakkanur, and Chinnamanur in Uttamapalayam taluk; Chattrapatti and Kiranur in Palni taluk; Alanganallur, Sholavandan and Batlagundu in Nilakkōttai taluk; Tamaraipatti in Madura taluk; Karungalakudi and Nattam in Mēlūr taluk and Kalligudi, Pōraiūr, Sindupatti and Usilampatti in Tirumangalam taluk.

Registration has made considerable progress, the aggregate value of immovable property registered annually having risen during the last 50 years from Rs. 53 lakhs to Rs. 339 lakhs.

A portion of ward No. 1 of the Madura municipality and four villages of the Madura taluk were in 1917 detached from the district and added to the registration district of Rāmnad so as to make it possible to locate the office of that Registrar in the town of Madura.

Criminal Justice.

*Page 215.—Add at the end of paragraph 7 :—*A Special Magistrate exercises powers in Uttamapalayam also.

*Page 215.—Substitute for the penultimate paragraph :—*The district was bifurcated in June 1910, the district of Ramnad being formed of the two zamindaris of Ramnad and Sivaganga of the old Madura district and the taluks of Sattūr and Srivilliputtūr of the Tinnevely district. From tables showing the average number of grave crimes in the various districts of the Presidency during the years 1904—09 (before the bifurcation of Madura and Ramnad) and 1910—12 (after the bifurcation) it would appear that Madura district continues to be one of the most criminal districts in the Presidency. In respect of murder the district ranks next to Coimbatore and in respect of cattle-theft third among the districts of the Presidency.

CHAP. XIII.
ADMINISTRATION OF
JUSTICE.
Crime.

Dacoities of travellers on the public roads are now comparatively rare when so much travelling is done by day and in motor vehicles and special talayaris paid from police funds patrol all the important roads in the district in conjunction with the regular police.

Murder cases are generally tried by the Sessions Judge and dacoities, thefts, etc., are transferred to the Assistant Sessions Judge. There has been a decrease in the number of minor offences which may be attributed to the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, and the special department for the reclamation of Kallars.

*Page 216.—Substitute for the first sentence of paragraph 2 :—*A very large proportion of the crime of the district is committed by one caste, the Kallars. These people are in particular clever at cattle-lifting. Steps are being taken to reclaim them by education and by the establishment of co-operative credit societies as well as by the application of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Criminal
castes.

Special steps have been taken for the reclamation of the Kallars who were responsible for a large proportion of the crime in the district. A special staff had been formed till 25th April 1929 for the purpose under the control of an officer of the rank of District Superintendent of Police termed Special Superintendent of Police for Kallars, its activities extending to education, industrial training, agricultural development, co-operation and the granting of loans and of lands.

The Kallars were first registered under the Criminal Tribes Act and brought under police control from 1915. The provisions of the Act were extended to the Vaduvarpatti Koravars in 1917, to the Salem-Melurnad Koravars in 1921 and the Palni Valayars in 1924. The activities of the Vaduvarpatti Koravars extend all over the Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely districts; the Salem-Melurnad Koravars operate chiefly in Palni and also in Dindigul and Periyakulam taluks. The activities of the Palni Valayars are confined to Palni taluk.

CHAP. XIII.
ADMINISTRATION
OF
JUSTICE.

The Non-Co-operation and Khilafat movements attracted a good many followers in the district from the year 1921 onwards. The situation was, however, adequately dealt with and the district is now, politically speaking, quiet.

The existing
police force.

Page 217.—Add to the fourth paragraph :—The Police Sub-divisional office at Dindigul was abolished with effect from 1st May 1921, but the subdivision was retained. Two new subdivisions were tentatively formed in Madura and Usilampatti with effect from 12th October 1921, the former now comprising the circles of Madura town and taluk and the latter, Tirumangalam, Uttamapalaiyam and Sholavandan circles. The two temporary subdivisions were eventually made permanent from 1st February 1925. The post of Personal Assistant to District Superintendent of Police was abolished by G.O. No. 299, Judicial, dated 4th June 1925.

With effect from 25th April 1929, a new police district called South Madura was formed as a temporary experimental measure, comprising the principal Kallar areas, and the existing subdivisions and circles were distributed as follows :—

North Madura district with subdivisions at Madura and Dindigul, the former comprising Madura town and taluk and the latter (in charge of an Assistant Superintendent) Dindigul, Palni and Veda sandur circles.

South Madura district with subdivisions at Tirumangalam and Periyakulam, the former comprising Tirumangalam and Usilampatti and the latter Uttamapalayam and Periyakulam circles, and the District Superintendent has direct charge of the Nilakottai circle.

The armed reserve for both districts is attached to the North Madura district and the prosecuting staff consists of two Sub-Inspectors for each district with a common Inspector.

The strength of the armed reserve police of the district is one Inspector, two Sergeants, one Havildar-Major, 10 head constables and 112 constables.

The prosecuting staff consists of one Inspector and four Sub-Inspectors.

Jails.

Page 217.—Add to the last paragraph under "Jails" :—Considerable additions to the building have since been made and there is now accommodation for 494 prisoners of all classes (convicts, under-trials and civil debtors) with special provision for 22 female prisoners. Persons condemned to death in the courts of Ramnad and Madura, or to one year and below, and under-trial prisoners of all local courts, civil prisoners of Ramnad and Madura, and female convicts from districts south

of Tanjore, are committed to this jail. The convict population is almost entirely from the Kallar and Maravar castes. There is a school attached to the jail and education is compulsory for all convicts under 30 years of age. Lectures on religious and moral subjects are allowed to be delivered by selected non-official gentlemen, and the Board of Visitors include three non-officials, and meets once a quarter, weekly visits being paid by the members in turn. The industries taught to the convicts include brick and tile making, tape weaving and manufacture of towels, bed sheets and coloured carpets, and of oil. There is a Discharged Prisoners' Aid society at Madura to help deserving convicts in finding work after release.

CHAP. XIII.
ADMINISTRATION OF
JUSTICE.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XIII.

Page 219.—Add at the end of the list of Judges :—

List of
District and
Sessions
Judges.

LIST OF DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES.

Date of taking charge.	Name.
6th July 1903	Mr. A. C. Dutt.
31st July 1908	Mr. F. H. Hamnett.
2nd July 1911	Mr. U. G. Waller.
12th December 1911	Mr. J. G. Burn.
2nd January 1914	Mr. B. C. Smith.
23rd March 1914	Mr. J. G. Burn.
4th August 1915	Mr. F. A. Coleridge.
3rd January 1918	Mr. A. Fotheringham.
4th February 1918	Mr. F. A. Coleridge.
27th February 1919	Mr. V. P. Rao.
5th March 1919	Mr. P. A. Booty.
12th November 1919	Mr. K. V. Karunakara Menon.
29th November 1919	Mr. L. G. Moore.
8th March 1920	Mr. P. C. Lobo.
18th December 1920	Mr. H. D. C. Reilly.
19th April 1921	Mr. C. Krishnaswami Rao.
23rd April 1921	Mr. H. R. Bardswell.
10th April 1922	Mr. A. C. Duff.
1st May 1922	Mr. H. R. Bardswell.
27th June 1923	Mr. P. Subbiah Mudaliyar.
4th August 1923	Mr. R. Gopala Rao.
13th August 1923	Mr. H. R. Bardswell.
16th June 1924	Mr. V. S. Narayana Ayyar.
14th October 1924	Mr. H. D. C. Reilly.
9th July 1925	Mr. G. Anantanarayana Ayyan- gar.
10th October 1925	Mr. H. D. C. Reilly.
10th November 1925	Mr. S. Burn.
13th June 1927	Mr. K. S. Lakshminarasa Ayyar.
3rd November 1927	Mr. S. Burn.
13th June 1928	Mr. K. S. Lakshminarasa Ayyar.
1st November 1928	Mr. S. Wadsworth.

CHAPTER XIV—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Local Boards.

Page 229.—*Add the following to the first paragraph :—*The old Taluk board, Dindigul, was divided into three, viz., the Taluk boards of Dindigul, Palni and Nilakkōttai with effect from 1st October 1925 and there are now six Taluk boards in the district, viz., Madura, Mēlūr, Usilampatti, Dindigul, Palni and Nilakkōttai. Each of the Taluk boards of Madura, Mēlūr, Dindigul and Palni comprises the revenue taluk of the same name. The Usilampatti Taluk board comprises the revenue taluks of Tirumangalam and Periyakulam, while the Nilakkōttai Taluk board is made up of the revenue taluks of Nilakkōttai and Kodaikānal.

Union Boards.

*Substitute the following for the second paragraph :—*There are 32 Union boards in the district. The Union boards of Avaniapuram and Tirupparankundram are under the Madura Taluk board and the Union boards of Mēlūr, Nattam, Vallalapatti and Navinipatti are under the Mēlūr Taluk board. The Usilampatti Taluk board has 16 Union boards under its control, viz., Usilampatti, Tevaram, Combai, Cumbam, Andipatti, Allinagaram, Uttamapalaiyam, Tirumangalam, Kalligudi, Peraiyur, Elumalai, Chinnamanūr, Devadanappatti, Melmangalam, Kilmangalam and Gūdalūr. The Union boards under the Taluk boards of Dindigul, Palni and Nilakkōttai are as noted below :—

- I. *Dindigul Taluk board.*—(1) Vēdasandur, (2) Ayyampalaiyam, (3) Sittāyankottai and (4) Chinnalapatti.
- II. *Nilakkōttai Taluk board.*—(1) Batlagundu, (2) Sholavandan, (3) Nilakkōttai.
- III. *Palni Taluk board.*—(1) Ayakkudi, (2) Kiranur, (3) Neykkarapatti.

The Union board of Kalligudi has since been abolished.

The chief item of income in these Union boards is the tax on houses. The tax is levied at the rates fixed by the District Board on the capital or the annual rental value of the houses. In 13 Union boards, houses have been assessed on their capital value, while in the other 18 Union boards on their annual value (Kalligudi Union board not being practically in existence). In the year 1927 the total incidence of taxation in the whole district was Re. 0-4-6 per head of population. Individually the incidence was highest in the Mēlūr and Madura Taluk boards (Re. 0-3-3) and lowest in the Palni Taluk board (Re. 0-0-11). The total incidence in all the Union boards was Re. 0-8-2. The lowest was Re. 0-3-1 in Kilmangalam (Usilampatti Taluk board) and the highest was Rs. 1-18-2 in Vallalapatti (Mēlūr Taluk board).

Tolls are being levied at the maximum rates allowed by the Act. The land cess for the District and the Taluk board purposes is levied at the rate of one anna in the rupee. The District board and the Taluk boards levy the additional cess of 3 pies in the rupee for the District and Taluk board purposes, respectively, while the levy of additional cess is restricted to particular villages in the Madura Taluk board for specific purposes. The proportion of elective strength of all the local boards in the district is three-fourths of the maximum, but in the Cumbam Union board it is four-fifths.

CHAP. XIV.
LOCAL SELF-
GOVERNMENT.

Page 221, last paragraph.—*Substitute* “six” for “five” in the first sentence of the last paragraph and *add* Bodinayakanūr at the end of the sentence. *Add* also the following at the end of the paragraph.—“Bodinayakanūr was constituted a municipality with effect from 1st October 1916 in pursuance of G.O. No. 1203, dated 11th July 1916.”

Page 222.—*Add* at the end of the second paragraph after deleting the last two sentences:—“The Council proposed in 1912 and 1914 to be allowed to elect an honorary chairman, but this was not accepted by Government. Under the District Municipalities Act of 1920 the strength of the Council was increased to 36, twenty-seven members being elected and 9 nominated by Government. The Council decided in 1921 to have a paid Chairman on a fixed salary of Rs. 600; and in 1927 the pay was raised to Rs. 900 with a motor car allowance of Rs. 100. The town now covers an area of 8.25 square miles, with a municipal income and expenditure of Rs. 16.90 and 17.05 lakhs, respectively (1929–30). The Council employs a first-class Health Officer to look after the sanitary arrangements and the general health of the town and an engineer to supervise the construction and repair of municipal buildings and roads.”

Madura
Municipa-
lity.

Add as a separate paragraph after the third paragraph:—“The municipal hospital near the railway station was divided in 1916 into two sections, one for men and the other for women. It was taken over by Government in 1918 and is maintained by them since. A dispensary for the portion of the town to the north of the river, and another for the eastern portion were opened in 1917 and 1923, respectively. Two Ayurvedic dispensaries were opened, one in 1924 and the other in 1927, and a Sidha Vaidya dispensary in 1927; and the starting of Homeopathic and Unani dispensaries are under contemplation. A Maternity and Child-welfare Home, with provision for 14 beds, was opened in 1927, and this and the Baby Welcome room started two years earlier for the labourers of Pennagaram are becoming very popular. Two ornamental gardens are now being formed, one in Meenkara Pottal in the busiest part of the town and the other in Anthikadai Pottal near the temple. Raised footpaths are being formed at the margin of all the

Improve-
ments
effected
by it.

CHAP. XIV. roads the most important of which are being tarred for abating
 LOCAL SELF- the dust nuisance. The Council has built in the centre of
 GOVERNMENT. the town an up-to-date combined sanitary bath room, latrine
 and urinal, with reinforced cement concrete for the use of
 the public, with flushing arrangements leading to underground
 drains.

There were 30 boys' schools and 23 girls' schools under municipal management with 5,219 boys and 1,927 girls in them in 1927, and the Council spends Rs. 1.25 lakhs annually on primary education and has introduced compulsory education for boys since 1927.

Water-supply
 scheme.

*Page 224.—Insert at the end of paragraph 2 after deleting the last sentence :—*In 1913, Government sanctioned an experimental additional water-supply scheme at a cost of 11 lakhs of rupees. Towards this expenditure Government made a free grant of half the sum and sanctioned a loan of the other half repayable in 30 annual instalments. The town now receives its water-supply from Kochchadai and Arappalaiyam pumping stations. It was supplied till 1924 with water from the Arappalaiyam water-works only. The supply was found to be insufficient and an infiltration gallery to a length of 627 feet and necessary pumping plant were constructed with half Government grant, and half loan out of a total cost of 7 lakhs. Since then, the town is receiving a better supply of pure water, but an elevated reservoir must be constructed to secure a supply of water to the higher levels at sufficient pressure.

To meet the increasing demand for water, it is proposed to acquire the Athalai tank (about five miles to the north-west of the town) which is being fed by a Periyar channel, to store water therein and to bring it down through pipes to the suction well at the Kochchadai pumping station. This new scheme was taken up in 1927 and Government have been asked to expedite the completion of the scheme in consultation with their sanitary officers. The scheme was pending execution in 1930.

Drainage.

*Page 225.—Add to the first paragraph under Drainage :—*The underground drainage scheme was introduced in this municipality in 1913 the expenditure being met half by loan from Government repayable in 20 years and the other as grant from provincial funds. This scheme serves the major portion of the town which is divided into six blocks with five sub-pumping stations. Sewage water that collects in the sub-pumping stations by gravitation is pumped from them to the main drainage station, from which it is pumped again through the main to a sewage farm measuring 186 acres and lying three miles out of the town. Here various garden crops are grown with profit. The lands are leased, and on an area covering 41 acres the municipality runs a demonstration farm. The work

has been executed by the Public Works Department and the blocks are being handed over as they are completed. The scheme was originally estimated to cost Rs. 22 lakhs, but it is now expected to reach double that figure.

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LOCAL SELF-
GOVERNMENT.

The question of lighting the town with electricity had been engaging the attention of the council since 1910. Government first granted a licence to a firm in Madras for the supply of energy, but the licence had to be cancelled later. A private company was floated for financing the scheme and a contract was entered into with the Metropolitan Vickers Electric company as managing agents, but this scheme also failed to materialize.

Electric
lighting.

The Municipal Council in 1928 decided to establish its own electrical installation and to light the whole town with electric energy in two years. The work was completed in 1928 and cost about Rs. 5 lakhs, with over four times the previously estimated capacity of the engines. The installation was opened and the lights were switched on on 3rd July 1928 by the Chief Minister the Hon'ble Dr. P. Subbarayan.

The city is fast expanding. In the Sökkikulam extension to the north-east of the town near the Race Course Road, one of the schemes for the expansion of the city, several houses have already been constructed under a Co-operative Society and occupied. The area covered is 78 acres and the houses are garden bungalows with spacious compounds. The land had been acquired by the council with funds supplied by applicants for house-sites, the council getting the lands needed for roads and other public purposes free. The other schemes on hand are the Ponnagaram, the Eastern and the Madichiam extensions. The first of these was intended for housing the people evicted from the Menkara block which was being converted into a park. The people however did not build houses there but promptly sold the sites to others. Almost all the sites have been built upon and provide accommodation chiefly to the workers in the mills. The Eastern extension lies on about 23 acres of land towards the east of the town, and two big bungalows have already been built there. The Madichiam extension lies to the north of the river and to the south of the American College and the Collector's office, and covers an area of 102 acres. The lay-out has been settled in consultation with the Director of Town-Planning. The Municipality will have its new offices here at a cost of four lakhs, and Government are also arranging to build its headquarter hospital here at a cost of eleven lakhs.

Town
extension.

Page 225.—Add after the second paragraph :—The strength of the Council has been increased to 24, 18 of the members being elected by six wards into which the town is divided and six appointed by Government. The post of secretary to the

Dindigul
municipality.

CHAP. XIV. council which was in existence from 1901 was abolished in 1921. Registered voters represent about 10 per cent of the population and very few elections are uncontested.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
Improve-
ments
effected
by it.

The Chester hospital and the dispensary for women and children are very popular institutions, and a maternity ward has been opened in the latter institution since 1920 for poor and helpless women patients. In the former an isolation ward for infectious cases was opened in 1927. The Hospital and dispensary were taken over by Government on 1st May 1928. An Ayurvedic dispensary was started in 1924, and as many as 36,172 persons sought relief in it in 1926-27 which indicates the popularity of indigenous medicines among the people. No special drainage scheme has been undertaken, and though the absence of any good scheme does not affect the public health of the town which lies on a plateau and possesses a dry and salubrious climate, the open drains in the crowded parts of the town require constant attention; and the problem must be solved when the water-supply improves. From July 1925, compulsory education for boys has been introduced in the town, and the number of boys not attending school was 27 per cent out of a total of 2,522; and parents are being notified the obligations under the Act with a view to bring in all boys under instruction. There were 16 elementary schools (13 for boys and 3 for girls) in 1927, and Rs. 8,000 was realizable under the Act as education tax. Three of the boys' schools were for children of the depressed classes, and two boys' schools and one girls' school were for Muhammadan children. Of the two secondary schools one is maintained by the Municipal Council. The town covers an area of five square miles and is extending in all directions. There are a number of small bungalows with compounds in an extension which was recently formed.

Water-supply.

Page 226.—Add as a separate paragraph after the first paragraph:—The supply of water to the town was again found deficient and the Sanitary Engineer made a hydraulic survey of the valley as a result of which a further scheme was proposed. The scheme consisted of two parts (1) the extension of the infiltration gallery and (2) the acquisition of land adjoining the irrigation tank above the trenches to ensure a good and uncontaminated supply. The Government sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 63,000. The first portion of the scheme, for which Government undertook to bear the cost amounting to Rs. 34,432, was completed in 1916. Before taking up the second part of the scheme an investigation into the possibility of improving the Adiyannuthu tank just above the Odukkam valley and the supply channel thereto was made under the orders of Government and 83 acres of land under the tank were acquired in 1913 at a cost of Rs. 52,000, the object being to increase percolation to the infiltration galleries, and after spending nearly two and a half lakhs of rupees the town has not

yet been able to get an assured supply of drinking water. But for scarcity of water the town might have become the headquarters of a district when Madura and Tinnevely were split up into three districts. The town has now become connected with Palni and Pollachi by rail and a junction station through which large quantities of raw products will pass, and the problem of an adequate water-supply should be solved very early.

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LOCAL SELF-
GOVERNMENT.

Page 226.—Add the following paragraph to the second paragraph :—The council now consists of 16 members of whom four are appointed by Government, and it has the privilege of electing its own Chairman. Three schemes for water-supply to the town were recently under investigation by the Sanitary Engineer, the Shanmuganathi, the Varattar and the Palar schemes and it has been finally decided to proceed with the last on which work has already begun. Water is proposed to be drawn from Ayyampalli, seven miles above the town. The river itself rises in the Kodaikanal Hills, and water can be taken from it without affecting irrigation. A storage reservoir in the hills of about two months' capacity forms an essential part of the scheme and water will be taken off for the town supply in the same way as from the Berijam reservoir for the Periyakulam municipality. The complete scheme is expected to cost 6 lakhs and Government as a special case meets three-fourths of the cost from its own funds, the District Boards of Coimbatore and Madura contributing Rs. 10,000 each, and the municipal council has to find the balance of 1.25 lakhs and to meet the annual maintenance charges of Rs. 3,200. The work is now under execution.

Palni Municipality.

It is a common complaint that sanitary arrangements during festivals leave much to be desired. It has been calculated that on an average there is a floating daily population of 26,000 in the town, the average being taken for 56 days, and that the town forms the chief focus for the spread of cholera into the Madura and Coimbatore districts. While therefore the water-supply is expected to solve one phase of the problem, defective sanitary arrangements during festivals which attract tens of thousands of people to the town, will continue to imperil the health not only of the pilgrims but of the various villages in the neighbouring districts. During and for several days after important festivals, the town is said to stink very badly, and the council has thus a difficult problem to solve and solve quickly. The Devasthanam apparently is unwilling to contribute; but the council will do well to induce the Devasthanam Committee to come to its help, and with co-operation from that quarter and the pilgrim tax which the new Railway is expected to bring in, the council may yet be able to wipe off the reproach.

Since the above was written the railway has been opened and there has been a considerable reduction in the floating population as most of the pilgrims arrive and leave the same day.

CHAP. XIV. The sanitary conditions of the town is not so bad now. Sufficient arrangements have, however, to be made during festivals when pilgrims stay on for a few days, in co-operation with the temple authorities who are now said to be sympathetic. Not until the protected water supply comes, however, will the town be free from epidemics like cholera which it will distribute to other districts through its numerous pilgrims.

The council has maintained a high school from 1921, but it is housed in an elementary school building, but no girls' school. The market is inadequate and in need of repairs. The hospital has been taken over by Government from 1st May 1928.

Periyakulam.
Municipality

Page 227.—Add after the first sentence the following:— This suspension bridge connecting the two halves of the town was completed in 1907 at a cost of Rs. 8,500. It was considerably damaged in the floods of 1922 but was restored at a cost of Rs. 4,000. A girder bridge across the Varahanadi and within municipal limits was constructed in 1916. Government contributed Rs. 63,000, equal to three-fourths of the cost, but it was erected by the District Board and opened for traffic in December 1916.

A new hospital was opened in 1921 called the Prince of Wales' hospital.

In January 1927 the council opened a maternity relief and child welfare centre in the town. A lady health visitor is in charge of the centre and attends in the morning to the bathing and feeding of the infants brought to the Baby Home and to pregnant ladies and post-natal cases at their homes in the evenings. The cost of maintaining the centre amounts to Rs. 1,250 per annum which is partly met by grants of Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 per annum paid by the District Board and Usilampatti Taluk board.

Water-
supply.

A scheme for water-supply from the Berijam reservoir was completed in 1912, the water being conveyed to the town by the Varahanadi channel. The head works are designed for providing a supply of 15 gallons of water per head per diem for a population of 20,000. The system is worked on the gravitation principle and no pumping machinery is required. Water mains are provided in all the principal streets of the town and there are 82 public fountains and 7 hydrants. The cost of the water-supply amounted to nearly two lakhs of rupees, one-half of which was contributed by the Government as a free grant and the other half by the Municipal Council with the help of a loan. The water is considered one of the purest in the presidency and the supply adequate. All the house connections are metered. With the completion of this scheme in 1912, cholera as an epidemic has practically disappeared from the town. Further improvements including the construction of two settling tanks and the relaying of the floors of the filter beds were made at a cost of Rs. 43,000 in 1928.

With the coming into force of Madras Act V of 1920, the strength of the Municipal Council was increased to 16, out of which 12 are elected. Within the last 20 years the Municipal Council has carried out extensive schemes for the relief of congestion in the town and also extended the building areas in Thengarai and Vadagarai. The total cost of these operations amounts to nearly a lakh of rupees, out of which Rs. 65,000 has been received as a free grant from Government. The operations have considerably improved the sanitary condition of the town. Two lines of huts have been provided at the cost of Government for housing the municipal scavengers.

CHAP. XIV.
LOCAL SELF-
GOVERNMENT.

—
Town
improve-
ments.

Periyakulam boasts also of a Club and two public libraries in addition to that opened by the late Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu at Vadagarai; and a park has been opened at the entrance to the town by a prominent citizen and adds to its amenities.

*Page 227.—Add at the end of the page:—*The water-works scheme was completed in 1914 by the Public Works Department, Government meeting half the cost. House connections are being made and public fountains have been erected and are in use throughout the settlement. The total outlay up to 1928 was 1.28 lakhs, of which Rs. 65,000 was met by Government. The annual working charges amount to Rs. 5,984, and the project now commands all the houses in the station including those in the Tinnevely settlement, Pillar Rocks, and Shembaganur. The only portion still not served is the Observatory area, the difficulty in this case being due to higher levels. A separate scheme is under investigation for this area.

Kodaikanal
Municipality.

The council now consists of 16 members, of whom 12 are elected. It has also been given the privilege of electing its own chairman. The old municipal market, which was an eye-sore, has been completely rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 12,000. Two of the larger Madras firms have opened branches here, and there is also a well-equipped co-operative stores with a share capital of Rs. 30,000 which acts as a great check on undue profiteering in the town by the local bazaar-men. The old Post office plantation was converted into a park in 1906 with funds provided by the Forest Department and a contribution of Rs. 2,500 by the council. The original plan of using this as a nursery of forest plants had to be given up as the plantations were far away. The park is called the Bryant Park after the District Forest Officer who laid it out. The Forest Department transferred it to the Agricultural, who have again transferred it to the Municipality.

The question of constructing a new hospital in Kodaikanal was mooted as early as 1906 but not until 1915 was any land acquired for the purpose, and correspondence was so prolonged over plans and estimates that the construction was not commenced until 1926. The hospital buildings were completed in

CHAP. XIV.

LOCAL SELF-
GOVERNMENT.

1927 and were formally opened by Surgeon-General Hutchinson on 3rd April 1928. The building cost the Council Rs. 64,000, can accommodate 12 inpatients at a time and is capable of expansion as need arises. The new hospital has been named the "Goschen Hospital," and was taken over by Government from 1st May 1928.

Bodinayakka-
nur Municipi-
pality.

Add at the end of the Chapter the following paragraph about the Bodinayakkanur Municipality :—Bodinayakkanur formerly a union was converted into a Municipality in October 1916, with a council of twelve members all appointed by Government with the Revenue Divisional Officer of Usilampatti as Chairman. It has since been given the privilege of electing its own Chairman and to elect all but five of its councillors. The hospital, located in an old building, the gift of the late Zamindarni, has repeatedly been condemned as unsuitable; and plans and estimates are under preparation for constructing a new hospital. The town has no protected water-supply, but there is a proposal to supply piped water to the town from the power station for working the ropeway in the Koitagudi river by gravitation and plans and estimates are under preparation. The roads are maintained in fair condition and the streets properly lighted, but only 9 per cent of the houses are served by the municipal scavenging staff. The Council maintains three elementary schools including a girls' school, while a committee of its chief citizens manages a high school, a levy of brokerage on merchandise passing through the town forming the chief source of its receipts. The town is beautifully situated on a plateau, surrounded by green hills, possesses a cool and bracing climate, and is noted for the large volume of its trade in cardamoms and hill products chiefly passing through it.

Rural water
supply.

A preliminary investigation has been made of a water-supply schemes for Gudalūr, Cumbam, Uttamapalaiyam and Chinna-manur. The cost of supplying these four villages with Periyar water is estimated at 6½ lakhs of rupees with Rs. 4,000 as annual working charges. The source of supply is water from the Periyar tunnel. If the scheme be found financially practicable by the local board further investigation will be made. The water drawn off will pass through roughing filters and be conveyed by about 20 miles of cast iron pipes to those villages.

CHAPTER XV.—GAZETTEER.

DINDIGUL TALUK:

Dindigul
Taluk.
Dindigul.

Page 232.—Add after the first line:—A new travellers' bungalow has been built east of the railway station. The approximate cost is Rs. 7,500 which was divided equally between the Municipal Council and the District Board. A fine building

has been recently constructed by Government as a training school for teachers. A girls' school is also maintained by Government.

CHAP. XV.
GAZETTEER.

Add at the end of the first paragraph under "Dindigul":— At the census of 1921 the population rose to 30,922 of whom 3,808 were Muhammadans, nearly all Ravutans, and 4,133 were Christians. The town is the headquarters of the Sub-Collector, Subordinate Judge, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Income-tax officer. There is a Government Training School for masters, a civil veterinary dispensary and an ayurvedic dispensary. The town has grown into an important commercial centre with many cotton ginning factories, rice mills, flour mills and groundnut decorticators and is the centre for import for most of the cotton and groundnuts grown for a hundred miles round. A railway now connects the town with Palni and Pollachi, and it will shortly be extended to Palghat. The section to Pollachi was opened for traffic in November 1928.

*Page 233, paragraph 2.—Add:—*Under the western scrap of the Dindigul rock is the shrine of a Hindu *sanyasi* known as Sakhia Swami *alias* Atha Swamigal. He belonged to a family who had served for several generations the Zamindar of Bala-samudram in Palni taluk, and came to Dindigul about fifty years ago and lived there as a *sadhu* for nearly a quarter of a century. His follower Parisutha Swamigal performs *pūja* daily at his tomb and in a small temple situated in a cavity in the rock itself which is maintained by public subscription.

*Page 235, last paragraph.—Add:—*The bungalow east of the Sub-Collector's bungalow was condemned some years ago and sold to a private party. It has since been put in repair and is at present (1929) being used as a Munsif's Court. The present Sub-Collector's office is on the site of the old jamabandi shed.

KODAIKANAL TALUK.

*Page 246, line 2.—*After the sentence ending with "roads" *add the following:—*In addition to the roads mentioned, there are now many others all in good condition. The twelve mile-circuit passing the observatory, the top of the Gundar Valley, Pillar Rocks and the golf links and rejoining the upper Lake road near the Swedish settlement, is famous for its beautiful views. The funds required for this road were found by the Madura District Board, and the work was carried out under the supervision of the Municipal Chairman Mr. C. S. Schmidt. The Vilpatti road is now joined by a loop road to the ghat, and another extension has also been made still further out towards Prospect Point. Berr Shola Road has also been linked up with the Vilpatti road through land acquired from private owners. In 1923 the first sod was turned by Sir Thomas Moir of a new

Kodaikanal.

CHAP. XV. road to be called after Lord Goschen providing yet another
 GARUTTEN circuit and opening up fresh areas hitherto inaccessible. The
 — road is to be built with funds provided by Government.
 Kodaikanal

Add at the end of the first paragraph the following sentences:—Law's Ghat road has now been extended up to the foot of the hills near Ganguvarpatti and from thence connected with the main road from Kodaikanal Road railway station to the Cumbum valley. This road was made by the Public Works department and completed and opened by His Excellency Lord Pentland in 1914. It has since then been improved and widened and now motor cars and buses ply freely along it. The length of the road on the hills is 30 miles and that from the foot of the hills to Kodaikanal Road railway station 20 miles.

Add after the second paragraph the following:—In 1924 the students numbered 136, comprising 41 Europeans, 17 Anglo Indians and 75 natives of India and Ceylon, and in 1928 the number had risen to 150. The students undergo a varied course of tuition in the Classics, Sciences and Philosophy. Additional buildings designed to accommodate 200 students and staff were completed in that year. The College is a seminary for all the missions of India and Ceylon under the charge of the Society of Jesus. One feature of the institution is its cosmopolitan character; and there were represented in it in 1928 half a dozen nations of Europe and America as well as about 20 different Indian races.

Pages 246-247.—Omit the last sentence on page 246, and the first three lines on page 247, and *substitute* the following:—The 33 miles jolt from the railway station to the foot of the Ghat in a bullock bandy lay along a dusty road fringed with mud villages inhabited by thieving Kallars. Visitors then waited till nightfall at the Tope and made the ascent through wonderful jungle in a carrying chair or on a pony. The journey was made at night to avoid the scorching sun, and the scene was one of story-book romance particularly when the moonlight fell on the giant ferns and creepers, and danced in the crystal waterfalls. Every now and then a halt would be made, and a little food would be cooked or warmed by a wayside fire. Then, on to the summit where dawn would break in an atmosphere of beauty which must have seemed like paradise to the weary visitor from the plains. Now the trip takes only three or four hours. The Vaigai valley railway takes off from Madura instead of from Dindigul as originally proposed. The work was finished and the line opened in November 1928. The Athur Ghat road was never completed, as an alternative route was finally selected, though a track suitable for carts runs from Athur to Sandigudi.

Page 248, paragraph 4, line 3.—For the words "three waterfalls" *substitute* "four waterfalls"; *omit* the word "and" in

line 7; and in line 9, after the words "of the station" add "and Bear Shola Falls."

CHAP. XV.
GAZETTEER.

Page 252.—Add the following sentence at the end of paragraph 2:—Lord Goschen who visited Kodaikanal in 1926 gave his name to the new hospital and laid its foundation stone.

Kodaikanal.

Add at the end of paragraph 3 the following sentence:—The Levinge monument has since been removed from Coaker's walk to the Lake road in front of the new Municipal office.

Page 253.—Add the following paragraphs after the second paragraph:—The churches in the town include St. Peter's and the Roman Catholic, American and Swedish Mission churches, and the chief schools for European children are maintained by the American Mission (High Clerc), the Swedish Mission and the Lutheran Mission and by the Nuns of the Presentation convent. There is an important Observatory. Several motor buses run between the town and Kodaikanal Road and Periakulam and during the season mails are carried by motor. At the census of 1921 taken in March the population was 4,283, but at a quinquennial census taken in May of that year the figure rose to 6,069. There is no doubt that the permanent population is increasing year by year. The municipal income amounted in 1928 to Rs. 80,000.

The Kodaikanal Club for Europeans is very popular and its membership is increasing yearly. There are residential chambers attached, where visitors can stay on payment. The Club has six tennis courts, a dining hall, two billiard rooms besides the other general rooms. It has a paid secretary and the management is in the hands of a committee of seven members. A Boat Club was started about 1890 and in 1928 had 460 subscribing members with 37 boats. Indian membership has had to be limited in view of the great demand for boats during the season. The lake has a circumference of nearly 3½ miles. The Golf Club started in 1895 and revived in 1909 practically died out during the War. Attempts to revive it were of no avail till 1924 when a real effort was made. A number of new members joined and in 1926 the Committee raised a debenture loan and built a Golf pavilion which was opened in March 1927. The membership is just over 100, the course is a nine-hole one and the total length is 2,820 yards. After an inspection by Sir Claud Jacob, the Commander-in-Chief, the construction of a rifle range was sanctioned and it was opened in September 1927. The Range is in the upper portion of the Glen Falls valley to the west of the Presentation Convent, and about a mile and a half from the Club. It is considered one of the best Ranges in South India, with a range for firing of 600 yards. An Indian club was started in 1915 by the late Justice T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar with the help of the Hon'ble Sir P. Ramanathan of Ceylon and Sir T. Sadasiva Ayyar of Madras. It has now 48 members, a

CHAP. XV. library, two tennis courts and a boat-house on the lake with
 GAZETTEER. three useful boats. The settlement is very popular among
 Kodaikanal. European and American missionaries and the Missionary Union
 Club occupies a pleasant site adjoining the High Cleric School
 for American children. The Club house is a large spacious
 stone building containing an assembly hall and 4 other good-
 sized rooms and a library. The Union is controlled by a
 committee of ten elected annually and has 1,152 members (1928),
 of whom 1,100 are missionaries, of whom again about 500 are
 residents of Kodaikanal.

*Add as the penultimate paragraph:—*The question of water-supply has been dealt with in the notes to Chapter XIV. After the model of the St. Andrew's Colonial Homes at Kalimpong, the St. George's Homes were originally started at Kodaikanal. The Homes are for the Eurasian children of South India and stand for a recognition of the needs of that part of the Indian population which has long been neglected. The Homes have since been removed to Keti on the Nilgiris.

*Page 253.—Add at the end of the page:—*The following are Meteorological means being average of records from 1899 to 1928, made at this Observatory:—

Temperature.				Rainfall in inches.
	Dry maxi- mum.	Dry mini- mum.	Mean.	
January	63·8	46·9	54·3	8·55
February	66·3	47·4	55·7	1·42
March	69·5	50·4	58·6	1·85
April	70·4	53·3	60·6	4·82
May	69·5	54·5	60·9	6·33
June	65·4	53·5	58·4	4·16
July	63·3	49·1	56·9	5·18
August	63·8	52·3	57·0	7·09
September	61·0	52·1	57·1	7·75
October	63·0	51·2	56·2	10·24
November	61·5	49·3	54·6	9·02
December	62·6	47·6	54·1	5·22
Mean	65·2	50·6	57·0	66·08

MADURA TALUK.

Madura.

*Page 257.—Add to the penultimate paragraph:—*According to the census of Madura in 1921, the population of this town was 138,894. This included 7,382 Christians and 10,298 Muhammadans and the rest were Hindus. The population has increased by about 30 per cent during the period of 20 years since the census of 1901 and probably now exceeds 150,000.

Page 258.—Insert the following after the first paragraph :—
 The Y. M. C. A. constructed in 1926 a fine building at Main Guard square in the centre of the town. Sufficient accommodation for travellers has been provided. In addition it has a reading room open for the members of the association and there is also a fine hall attached which can, with advantage, be used for public functions.

CHAP. XV.
 GAZETTEER.
 —
 Madura.

There is a Union Club, a Cosmopolitan Club and a European Club in this town. The first named started in 1883 owes much to Mr. C. S. Crole, at that time Collector of the district, who secured the assignment of a plot of land near his official residence (Tamkam Bungalow) in favour of the club. The club house was formally opened in January 1884. The club has been registered under the Registration of Societies' Act, XXI of 1860. Under its rules the Governor of Madras for the time being is the patron of the club and successive Governors have graciously consented to become its patrons and have paid it a visit during the course of their tours in the district. The affairs of the club are managed by an executive committee of twelve including the President, the Secretary, an Auditor and a Librarian and eight other members. The club has 163 members on its rolls of whom 101 are resident and the rest non-resident, including several zamindars of the districts of Madura and Rāmnād. The club annually subscribes for a large number of Indian and foreign newspapers and periodicals and has a fine library of over 2,000 volumes. The club has three lawn tennis courts, and an excellent billiard table and facilities for cards and chess.

*Page 259.—Add to the second paragraph :—*The European club was removed from Sandaipettai to Tallakulam in the neighbourhood of the old race course in January 1909 and the present fine terraced building was opened in October 1909. There are now three tennis courts and two billiard rooms. A system of electric lighting and electric fans was introduced in March 1915 and a ladies' pavilion with dancing floor has also been erected. A Gymkhana Club is responsible for a golf course in the race course area. In the neighbourhood a number of new official residences have sprung up including bungalows for the local agent of the Imperial Bank, the District Judge of Madura and Europeans employed in the Madura Mills.

The Cosmopolitan Club started in the year 1908 was first located in a hired building in New Jail Road. In the year 1915, the club was shifted to the present building on the Race Course. The affairs of the club are managed by a committee of twelve members including the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer. Membership is open to all gentlemen of social standing, irrespective of caste or creed. The club provides the usual recreation in tennis, billiards, cards, etc. Its present strength is 50 resident and 30 non-resident members.

CHAP. XV. *Page 279.—Add to the paragraph under Sirupalai:—*
GAZETTEER. *Mr. P. C. Muttu Chettiyar is the present owner of the*
village. He purchased it from Father Pages in 1900.

Sirupalai.

Velliyankunram. *Page 281.—Add to the paragraph under Velliyankunram:—*
This was purchased by Mr. P. C. Muttu Chettiyar from one
Ramanuja Nayakar, son of Minakshi Nayakar.

MELUR TALUK

Karungalakkudi. *Page 287.—Add to the paragraph under Karungalakkudi:—*
Melur. *A Sub-Registrar's office was newly opened here in 1927.*

Page 288—Melur.—Add to the first paragraph:—A
District Munsif's Court and Taluk Board office have been
located since 1920. Opposite the Taluk office is a recreation
club named "The Diamond Jubilee Club." Motors for hire ply
at all times.

Add to the second paragraph:—Six miles north of Melur on
the way to Kottampatti there is a fresh-water spring about a
furlong east of the road. It issues from a rocky hill and the
base of the hill has been encircled with a bund so that a
considerable tank has been formed.

NILAKKOTTAI TALUK.

Nilakkottai. *Page 292.—Add to the first paragraph:—A forest road from*
Palamedu to Ramayampatti and a road from Mullipallam to
Peranai were opened in 1912. The total population of the
taluk was 204,666 (1921 census).

Ammayanayakkanur. *Add to the first paragraph under Ammayanayakkanur:—*
Motor buses now run from the station to Kodaikanal and the
old bullock tongas have disappeared.

Vattilagundu. *Page 298 —Add to the last paragraph under Vattilagundu:—*
A Sub-Registrar's office was opened here in April 1915.

PALNI TALUK.

Idiyankottai. *Page 303.—Add after the ninth line:—Idiyankottai has*
since been handed over to the Zamindar.

Kiranur. *Add as the second paragraph under Kiranur:—Kiranur was*
constituted a Union in 1913. The dispensary previously located
at Chatrapatti was transferred to Kiranur in the same year.
Recently the branch post office has been converted into a
telegraph office.

Mambarai. *Page 304.—Add to the first paragraph under Mambarai.—*
Mambarai which was under the control of the Court of Wards
was handed over to the present Zamindar M.R.Ry. Kumara
Kadiraya Nayakar on 26th April 1927.

Page 309.—Add after the sixth line in the page under CHAP XV.
Rettayampadi :—This estate was sold to Veerappa Chettiyar of GAZETTE.
Devakottai for Rs. 3,75,000 in December 1907 and the Ayyak-
kudi Zamin was redeemed. The estate is in the possession and
management of the sale purchaser and yields an annual income
of Rs. 45,000, of which Rs. 12,000 in round figures is paid
to Government on account of peishkash and Rs. 4 500 for land
cess and railway cess. A suit has been filed for its recovery by
the present zamindar Ayyakudi. Rettayam-
 padi.

Add to the paragraph under Velur :—Velur zamin was sub- Velur.
divided among five partners. Two of the subdivisions were
purchased in Court sale and have gone out of the hands of
the family of the original proprietary.

PERIYAKULAM TALUK.

Page 312.—Add at the end of the first paragraph :— Periya-
Several ryots in the Cumbum valley villages have lately acquired kulam.
a large extent of land for cardamom cultivation in the adjoining
Travancore hills. The estates export their produce and draw
most of their labour and supplies from this taluk.

Page 313.—Add to the first paragraph under Allinagaram :— Allinagaram.
Theni where the biggest weekly market in the taluk is held is
now a station on the Madura-Bodinayakkanur line.

Allinagaram with its important hamlet of Theni was constituted a Local Fund Union in the year 1918 and the provisions of the Town-Planning Act have been applied to it. The proposal to connect Theni with the Periyakulam branch 9 miles to the north-east is engaging the attention of the Railway Board. Two factories for ginning cotton have recently been opened in the town.

Add to the second paragraph under Andipatti :—Andipatti Andipatti.
with two hamlets of the village of Timmarasanayakkanur was
constituted a Local Fund Union in the year 1918. The
Madura-Bodinayakkanur Railway line passes a furlong to the
south of this village where a station has been opened.

Page 314.—Delete the last sentence in the first paragraph
under Bodinayakkanur and add the following :—Bodinayak-
kanur was constituted a Municipality in 1916, and is now the
terminus of the railway from Madura. The head office of the
cardamom growers on the High Range is located at Bodi-
nayakkanur with branch offices in Tevaram, Kombai and Cum-
bum. The High School in Bodinayakkanur is called "The
Victoria Memorial High school." Bodinayak-
 kanur.

Page 315.—Add after the third line :—Kamulu Ammal, the
late Zamindarni, is dead and has been succeeded by M.R.Ry.
Kamaraja Pandiya Nayakar, son of the late Kandaswami
Nayakar, (her husband's cousin) referred to above.

CHAP. XV. *Page 316.—Add to the first paragraph under Chinnamanur.*
 GAZETTEDE. The opening of a rural dispensary has recently been sanctioned.
 CHINNAMA- Plague, more or less of an endemic nature, exists in the village
 NUR. and claims a good many victims annually.

DEVADANA- *Page 316.—Add to the second paragraph under Devadana-*
 PATTI. patti :—The village was constituted a Local Fund Union in 1917.
 Many of the residents of the village own plantain and coffee
 estates on the Lower Palnis.

Erasakkana- *Page 317.—Add the following after the ninth line under*
 yakkanur. Erasakkanayakkanur :—Akkulu Ammal continues to be the
 proprietrix of the estate.

Kottagudi. *Pottagudi.—A small subdivision belonging to Mr. Robert*
 Foulkes was sold to M.R.Ry. A. S. Alagannan Chettiyr in 1925
 and is separately assessed.

Gantamana- *Add to the first paragraph under Gantamanayakkanur:—The*
 yakkanur. Zamindar died and his widow Veluthai Ammal succeeded.
 Towards the liquidation of the debts the zamin excluding the
 Vallanadi subdivision of 15 villages, was sold by the Madura
 District Court in execution of a decree and purchased by
 Messrs. Rosher & Co. in 1917. The sons of the late Mr. Pea-
 tonji D. Patel of Bombay are now the proprietors of the estate,
 Mr. Patel having purchased the estate from Messrs. Rosher
 & Co. in 1921.

Page 318.—Add to the first paragraph :—The ambitious
 scheme to improve the Varishanad costing over Rs. 20 lakhs
 was never proceeded with.

Gudalur. *Add as the second paragraph under Gudalur:—A Kallar*
 voluntary settlement was opened at the foot of the hills as a
 preliminary step to the reclamation of the Piramalai Kallars.

The object was to turn the most active among the members
 of the Piramalai Kallar community from the paths of crime and
 lead them to peaceful walks of life by settling them upon the land.
 Its formation was sanctioned in G.O. No. 1725, Home
 (Judicial), dated 18th August 1917. It was started during
 the time of the late Mr. (afterwards Sir George) Paddison, then
 District Magistrate, and Mr. H. G. Clirch, Superintendent of
 Police, Madura, and located near Gullappagoundanpatti, a hamlet
 of Kilagudalur village, in a picturesque environment. About
 1,800 acres of good dry land were set apart for cultivation.
 The management was entrusted to the American Madura Mission

who deputed the Rev. E. P. Holten, one of their missionaries, to be in charge. The manager took up his residence at the settlement. The maximum number of settlers at one time was 18 men, 12 women and 10 children. For the first three months everything went well. Then malaria broke out in an epidemic form and attacked the settlers as well as the supervising staff. Finally on the expert opinion of the medical authorities, who after investigation, pronounced the region to be malarial and unsuitable for a settlement, it was abandoned in July 1919. The lands set apart for the settlement were, subsequent to its abolition, granted on darkhast to the poor and needy members of the Kallar and Adi-Dravida communities.

CHAP. XV.
GAZETTEER.
—

Page 319.—Add to the penultimate paragraph on this page dealing with Cumbum. A rural dispensary has been opened at Cumbum. Cumbum.

*Add to the last paragraph under Kombai :—*Kombai was constituted a Local Fund Union in 1916. The Kombai breed of dog once held in high esteem is now becoming scarce from neglect. Kombai.

Page 321.—Add after the last paragraph under Periyakulam:—The number of elective seats on the Council was raised from 4 to 6 in 1903. A scheme for the diversion of the drainage of the town is under preparation. Lands have been acquired in Thengarai and Vadagarai for town extension providing for about 150 houses. The Council has also undertaken the provision of houses for the scavengers employed by it. The new water-supply scheme has been dealt with in Chapter XIV. Periyakulam.

There were unusually heavy floods in the Varahanadi in November 1922 and November 1925. The greater portion of Crole road and Miller road running on either bank of the river were inundated, the period of inundation lasting for three or four days in the flood of 1922. There was considerable damage to property, the Council losing heavily by the total wreck of the suspension bridge (connecting the two halves of the town) and the revetment and parapet walls on the river bank, which have since been restored with the help of a Government loan. The flood rose to a height of 16 feet in 1922 and to 13 feet in 1925, the former being the heaviest in living memory.

Page 321.—Add to the second paragraph under Tevaram:—Bangaru Ammal continues to hold the estate. Tevaram was constituted a Local Fund Union in 1916. Tevaram.

*Add to the last paragraph under Uttamapalayam :—*The District Board has opened a Middle School at Uttamapalayam. It is in contemplation to extend the Bodi Railway to this town. The Periyakulam Taluk office has been transferred to this station. Uttama-palayam.

CHAP. XV.
GAZETTEER.
—
Vadagarai.

*Page 324.—Add the following at the end of the paragraphs dealing with Vadagarai :—*M.R.Ry. V. Ramabhadra Nayudu who was also Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur died in December 1929. He was a member of the Madras Legislative Council under the Morley-Minto Reforms from 1900 to 1916 and represented the Zamindars of the South in the Council of State from 1921 to 1926. In 1911 he attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi and received the title of Diwan Bahadur. The elder of his two sons, who holds a King's Commission (Lt. Nagama Ramabhadra Nayaka), has succeeded him as Zamindar of Vadagarai and Doddappanayakkanur.

TIRUMANGALAM TALUK.

Doddappana-
yakkanur.

*Page 326.—Add to the first paragraph under Doddappanayakkanur :—*The zamindari being encumbered to a considerable extent was brought to sale in the Sub-Court, Madura West and purchased by Dewan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu of Vadagarai and his title as Zamindar was recognized by the Government of Madras in 1909. By a special Act in the Madras Legislative Council in 1918, this estate was along with Vuyyuru in Gōdāvari district, made impartible and inalienable. The purchase in Court sale was contested by the ex-proprietor but was finally decided against the late proprietor by the Privy Council. The Zamindar opened and was maintaining until his death an elementary school for boys and girls at Doddappanayakkanur.

Elumalai.

*Add after the paragraph under Elumalai :—*Muthuswami Thevan succeeded to the estate on the death of his father in 1911.

The present proprietor of this estate is his son Mr. Sundaradoss Thevar. The estate is much encumbered. There is a flourishing Board Elementary school of the first grade opened and maintained by the Taluk Board. It was constituted a Local Fund Union in 1918.

Jyotilnayak-
kanur.

*Add to the penultimate paragraph under Jyotilnayakkanur :—*The present proprietor Gurunatha Jothil Nayakar has now attained his majority.

Kalligudi.

*Add to the paragraph under Kalligudi .—*Three ginning cotton factories have been opened and the village is likely to grow in importance.

Peraiyur.

*Page 328.—Add as the third paragraph under Peraiyur :—*Thumbayaswami Thummichi Nayakar succeeded to the estate on the death of his father in November 1909. On his death his younger brother the present proprietor succeeded. It is now connected with Usilampatti, the headquarters of the Revenue Divisional Officer, by a metalled road. A traveller's bungalow has recently been constructed in the village.

Page 329.—*Add* at the end of the paragraphs under Saptur :—Ramaswami Kamaya Nayakar succeeded to the estate on the death of his father in December 1906. He was then a minor under the guardianship of the Collector of Madura and the estate was under the management of the Court of Wards until 1922 when it was handed over to the present Zamindar Ramaswami Kamaya Nayakar. There is a dispensary maintained by the Taluk Board at this place. The rent in kind paid on wet lands was commuted into money rents, while the estate was under the management of the Court of Wards. A large number of votaries gather during the New Moon day in the Tamil month of Adi at a place called Mahalingam Hill in the estate of Saptur to pay their vows to the great Lingam there.

CHAP. XV.
GAZETTEER.
—
SAPTUR.

Sattangudi.—A weaving centre has been opened at this place by the Kallar special department for the benefit of the Piramalai Kallars, as well as at Checkanurani, Sindupatti, Kettuvarpatti, Valayapatti and Pooralapuram.

SATTANGUDI.

Sindupatti is situated on the eighth mile from Usilampatti on the Usilampatti-Tirumangalam road. A Sub-Registrar's office was opened there in April 1914. There is a Vishnu temple of some repute in the village. There is a belief in those parts that people who are unable to proceed to Tirupati can fulfil their vows at this shrine. A tasdik allowance of Rs. 775-5-6 is being paid to the temple annually as beriz deduction by Government. There is a flagstaff in the temple which is held in special veneration and it is resorted to for purposes of solemn affirmation by litigants in civil suits.

SINDUPATTI.

Page 330.—*Add* at the end of the first paragraph dealing with Tirumangalam :—The headquarters of the Tirumangalam District Munsif's Court were removed from Madura to Tirumangalam in 1909. The town has since risen in importance and is now in a flourishing condition. It is also the centre of the cotton and groundnut trade in this taluk and boasts of two ginning factories. There are also two rice mills in the town. The Kallar special department has opened metal working factory here for the Piramalai Kallars. The Nadars have opened and are maintaining a middle school for the benefit of the children of all castes and classes.

TIRUMANGALAM.

Add as the second paragraph under Usilampatti :—Usilampatti, once the abode of notorious cattle-lifters, has now increased in importance since it has become the headquarters of a Deputy Collector and of a Deputy Superintendent of Police. A high school intended chiefly for the children of the Piramalai Kallars has been established. The Kallar special department has opened an industrial centre and co-operative stores here. An agricultural farm maintained from the Kallar common fund was opened by His Excellency Lord Goschen in July 1926. The town has now

USILAMPATTI.

CHAP. XV. a ginning factory and two rice mills. The provisions of the Town
 GAZETTEER. Planning Act have been recently introduced into this union.
 — The Church of Sweden has made Usilampatti one of its mission-
 ary stations. It is now a station on the Madura-Bodinayak-
 kanur Railway.

UTTAPPA- Add as the second paragraph under Uttappanayakkanur:—
 NAYAKKANUR Muthuswami Uthappa Nayakar succeeded to the estate on
 the death of his father in March 1913. He died in September
 1924 and was succeeded by his son Muthukrishnaswami
 Uttappa Nayakar.
